THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,421—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Aug	CALEDONIA	8000	......	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th ,,	OCEANA	7000	......	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd ,,	EGYPT	8000	....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...
28th ,,	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th ,,	PERSIA	8000	......	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th ,,	OCEANA	7000	......	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th ,,	CHINA	8000	......	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	......	..
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	......	..
9th ,,	EGYPT	8000	......	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	......	...
23rd ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th ,,	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	......	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th ,,	MANTUA	11000	......	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	EGYPT	8000	......	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	...	..	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	...	...	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	...	4 Sept.	13 Sept.	...
Locksley Hall	[illegible]	...	7 Sept.	...	21 Sept.
City of Athens	5594	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
Newby Hall	[illegible]	7 Sept.	1 Oct.	20 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	[illegible]	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	[illegible]	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5331	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan. 12.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6520	13 Jan.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Manchester	5551	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apl
City of Poona	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	[illegible]	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
,, London via Marseilles	653	[illegible]	489	[illegible]
,, Liverpool	605	957	462	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted

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CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 24th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri. 25th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Aug. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1,951 tons, on Wednesday, 30th August, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 26th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

24th August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. 1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr ,,
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. ,,
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. ,,
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,
Koerber	5123	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavissich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	S. Cobol	28th Jan 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	,, 545 ,, 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
,, Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Saloon Class to London	,, 545 to 585
,, Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Baicich	7588	24th Aug. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

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THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
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CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	,,	3,500,000 = say £455,000
Reserve Fund	,,	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

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Askhabad
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Harbin
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London
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Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
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And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

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Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

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If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

A TRIBUTE TO CULTIVATED TASTE.

As a GIFT Hawkes Cut Glass is peculiarly desirable. For the adornment of the home table, the touch of refinement, the glint of beauty secured by even the simplest design, is a delight to the leisure of the eye.

Hawkes Cut Glass possesses qualities of colour form and surface which have won for it the preference among judges of rare wares, Hawkes Cut Glass is "The choice of the connoisseur".

The decoration of a Hawkes piece is beautifully proportioned to the lines of the design. It is in the forms themselves that beauty is chiefly sought for, in the frank and natural play of line and light.

The changing taste in table glass is happily reflected by a "Hawkes" group. The delicacy, grace and exquisite fashioning of Hawkes pieces when compared with the heavy, uninspiring glass of the well-loaded table twenty-five years ago, proves how thoroughly these artists have mastered the possibilities of their material.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.

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JEWELLERS, and WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

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Managers.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
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FRESH GRUYERE PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

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ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

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Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
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Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

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Chester 125° ,, ,,
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HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas ...	Rs. 1-2	per lb.
,, ,,	,, cooked on cut ...	,, 2-8	,,
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	,, ...	Re. 1-0	,,
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	,, ...	,, 1-0	,,
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	,, ..	,, 1-0	,,
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each ...	,, 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs.	each ...	Rs. 3-6	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

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Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

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WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

CLARKES
B. 41.
PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

Apply to No. 3167, care of this Office.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, and TUESDAY the 28th and 29th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1911, at 6-30 P. M.

E. ALLAN WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th July, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba) D.	22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D.	21-30
Delhi .... A.	6-45	Delhi .... A.	8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi .... D.	22-45	Delhi .... D.	21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A.	7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A.	8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLY, propose erecting a THEATRE at New Charney Road, on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, and numbered 52, Scheme III admeasuring about 1,200 sq. yds, and situated in the Municipal D. Ward.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said THEATRE should be received by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, not later than the 22nd day of August, 1911, that is within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WE SEND YOU FREE A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.

Please write to the MANAGER, "INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
OUR POPULAR PROGRAMME.

AIDA

A film of exquisite coloring, brilliant acting and magnificent Scenery.

THE BRAGGER.

Introducing the wonderful trained panther in a screamingly funny bed scene.

WHO IS NELLY?

A typical instance of a wife's hasty judgment gone wrong.

FOOLSHEAD.

THE EXCELSIOR COMEDIAN has lost a Needle.

The biggest laugh ever seen on a Bioscope screen

AND

OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

MONDAY, 28th Aug: } MORNING SESSIONS,
TUESDAY, 29th Aug: } from 9 to 11 with the Band being Bank Holidays.

A CINDERELLA DANCE AND SKATING,

ON MONDAY, 28th August, from 9-30 to Midnight.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for

"GOLF" Brand

PILSENER BEER,

The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable

Retail from

Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS

AND

Messrs. DENISON & CO,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE airy and up-to-date OFFICE, on the 1st floor of Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road, Lift, E. L. and Fans. Apply—

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.,
on premises.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

LOST on the 14th Instant, a white long haired SCOTCH TERRIER BITCH, name Hannah, wearing brass studded collar. Finder will be Rewarded. Box No. 3166, care of this Paper.

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents :—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000, 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

"THE EMPIRE,"—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Chira Bazar, advertised for this day, Thursday, the 24th instant, has been POSTPONED, till further notice.

SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE 25TH AUGUST.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood furniture rich glassware, dinner and dessert sets, best plated-ware, mahogany screw dining table for 24 persons chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, English Maple sofa and chairs, English cushioned cane chairs, embossed plush and tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, single and double almyrahs, cupboards, blackwood wardrobe bedsteads, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, ice box, carpets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, show case, book case, clocks, Ditmar's majolica pillars, pianoforte, wind-proof lamps, very old fancy marble topped table resting on eagle bird stand, carved chiffoniers pictures, old china jars, Sheffield platedware, Parian figured clock, large bronze figures, marble clock, phonograph, bronze figured clock, camera, microscope, etc., the property of F. Southwell Piper, Esq., Senior Dock Master, Prince's and Victoria Docks, proceeding to England and of others.

The property of a gentleman:—
1 new Densmore typewriter.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GANESHWADI LANE, NEAR MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Under instructions from Hirabai, widow of Haridas Khimjee, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Pranjiwandas Nathubhai, by virtue of the power of sale, reserved to the said mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of November, 1904, the following very valuable landed property on the premises:

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land of pension tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 194 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 130, New No. 1060, Old Survey No. 98, New Survey No. 1593 together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" ward No. 1531, Street No. 6-10, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Ganeshwadi Lane, or Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Eumabai, widow of Memon Esmailbhai Habibbhai Khundway and partly by the range of Tajoodin bin Hajee Ibrahim Jitekar and on or towards the West formerly by the property belonging to the heirs of the late Trimbuckjee Raghonathjee, deceased, and now to Rambai, widow of Doongersey Devcaran, on or towards the North by the Ganeshwadi Lane or Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Borah Bhaijibhai Tamboowala, or Borah Baderbhai Allandin and now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamsetjee Hiralal & Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee at their Office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, or the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Grant's Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, such as set of large dining table in 4 pieces, chairs, mirrored large sideboard, cupboards, marble top tables, corner cabinets, Singapore cane chairs, easy chairs, carpets, woollen rugs, iron and teak bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes, and hanging presses washhand and dressing tables, books, table ornaments, iron hot case, copper pots, etc., the property of the late Mrs. Briggs.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 24th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King & Co., in Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the concerned valuable French-polished teak and blackwood furniture, such as new design rich silk tapestry lined suite of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, corner and side cabinets, silk Rajais and mirrors, new designed tile and marble topped teapoys and tables, ladies' and gents' writing tables, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, verandah benches, bedroom sofas, rocking, easy, low, office and Curzon chairs, office furniture, large Brussel's carpets, folding harmonium, phonograph with records, hatstand, screens, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF COACH MATERIALS.

On SUNDAY, the 27th August, at 2 p. m. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Godown in Khandia Street, near Two Tanks, by order of the managing partners of the Coach Iron Mongers and Company, dissolving Partnership.—

A large lot of single and double carriage springs, axels, iron channels for rubber tyre carriage, bells, hoods, shafts, etc.

In lots to suit purchasers.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 24th August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at the corner of Shaikh Memon Street, and first, Ganeshwadi Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 238 of 1908.

Jivavahoo, widow ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Sakarvahoo, widow, and others ....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, by an order made on the 8th day of April, 1908, in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the said Suit, on the 3rd day of August, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in one lot, the undermentioned immoveable property of the late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1911 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement ( ) or thereabouts, together with a house standing thereon, situate and being at Shaikh Memon Street and at the corner of the First Ganeshwadi Lane and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 16 and 17, and Street No. 1.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Receiver, at their offices No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th August, 1911.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S,
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it." Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

B. O. C. KEROSINES	WATERLILY	150° F.
	CHUKKER	125° F.
	VICTORIA'	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital............ Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund .... " 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG, BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS;

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	" 109,674
Annual Income	...	" 1,451,086
Assets	...	" 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		" 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED......... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates. CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	2 8	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	[illegible]

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per inch
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2 0 do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 22.] [BOMBAY, August 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-4	unchgd	
do. Rentes ...	94 1-2	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 5-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-8	unchgd	
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-4		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 1 4	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-27	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-48 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4-86 1-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since 9th Mar.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight ..	2 3-4	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-2	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-4	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £100,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Limited demand.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Business moderate.
Total Sales	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	250
Imports	... 6,000
Mid-americans	... 6·66—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 11-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·32	6·10	6·06	6·02	6·02
—08	—06	—04	—04	—03

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
6·02	6·04	6·05	6·03
—04	—03	—03	—03

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-21 Jan. 11-28

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct, 11'17 Jan, 11-26

NEW YORK—	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	17,000
Receipts at „ Last year ...	......
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
Exports to Continent ...	......
Spot Cotton—	...12·60+10

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·29+02 } Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·37+01

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 11 15-16 unchgd
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·23 unchgd
Futures month of Dec.	... 11·26—31
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... d 5
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 2-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 5 4-16
Good Bhownagger	... d 5 11-16
F. G. Bhownagger	... d 5 13-16
Fine Bhownagger	... d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 5 12-16
F. G. Oomras M. G,	... d 5 11-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 6
Good M. G. Oomras	... d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 5 14-16
Good Broach	... d 6 1-16
F. G. Broach	... d 6 7-32
Fine Broach	... d 6 6-16
Good Khandeish	... d 5 9-16
F. G. Khandeish	... d 5 11-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F....	d 6 1-4

Buyers, &c—Nominal.
Months—Aug.-Sept.

Good Tinnevelly	... d 6 5-16

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	10 1-2
George Mayall's Yarn	10 1-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 35 1-1—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 35 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 35—3-8
Do. Months—August.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Done and Buyers. Quiet
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.— ... Nominal.
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Buyers &c.—Value.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 35 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship...49+1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 51+1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—August.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 73+1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 65 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 8 1-2—Aug.-Sept.—Value. Quieter

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 67 1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£56 3-15

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal......Nominal.

ARRIVALS—

"Inverness," "Alavi."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 16 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...16-3—Sellers.
Do Months of Shipments .. Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Nominal in absence of business.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...13-11—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...October.
Tone—Market opened easier and closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...18 9 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments .. Jan.-March.
Tone—Quiet. Still nothing doing. Sellers offering at less money.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...14-6—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... .
Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—13-9—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—12 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. ... .
Aug.-Nov.—14 1 1-2—Value.
July-Oct—1912—13-3—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Aug.-Nov.—14-3—Value.
July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Steady but very quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [23rd August, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	42	49,218
B B and C I Railway ...	15	17,218

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-4 to 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai „	...175 1-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs. 96 6 0
Forward	„ 96 5 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs 24 0 0
Australian	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	„ 61 6 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 61 6 0
„ 2nd „	„ 61 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The strike in Liverpool has not yet ended and the market feels the effect of the same. The weathe in America, except Texas where shedding is reported to have taken place on account of high temperature, is generally favourable to the growing crop.

Some shippers have sold locally Fine M. G. Bengal for January, 1912, as the price here is relatively higher than Americans. Beyond a little enquiry from Japan shippers for Oomra styles there is absolutely no business passing. Local mills are buying ready cotton very sparingly.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	Rs. 302	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„ 300	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	„ 297	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola ..	„ 288	„
Fine M G Khandeish	„ 279	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„ 269	„
Fine M G Bengal ...	„ 293	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„ 286	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„ 279	Jan,
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	„ 263	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...Quiet. Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 4,000 bales
Total Imports	... 2,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·29	6·03	6·04	6·01
—03	—02	—02	—01

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
6·01	6·01	6·03	6·04	6·05
—01	—.1	—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is strong.
We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 12 11 0 B. T.
September ...	„ 13 5 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	„ 8 9 0 R. D.
Brown Etawah ready ...	„ 7 12 6 „

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 57 8 0
Yellow Hingangaut ...	„ 65 0 0
Black Kutni ...	„ 50 0 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady, We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 10 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 24 15 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone strong. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 10 8 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 5 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is easy.
We Quote :—

White Pissi ready ...	Rs. 5 3 6 R. T.
„ „ Sept ...	Rs. 5 3 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1 732 1-2
Bank of Burma ...	136
Bank of India ...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	76
Indian Specie ...	51 1 2

MILLS.

David ...	368 3-4
Kohinoor ...	627 1-2
Maneckji Petit ...	2,510
New Great Eastern ...	157 1-2
Standard ...	910

PRESS.

Indian Cotton ...	133 3-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	138
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	172 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,170
Shirrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Treacher and Co. ...	515

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ...	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	944 bales
Wheat	12,353 cwts.
Linseed	3,627 „
Rapeseed	1,579 „
Gingellyseed	200 „
Poppyseed	1,805 „
Groundnuts	1,536 „
Castorseed	5,101 „
Rice	3,379 „
Myrabollams	182 „
Cottonseed	23,604 „
Mowraseed	4,172 „
Gram	1,119 „
Joowar	11,971 „
Maize	Nil

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 21st August.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 .... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 19th August 1911, by Council Bills.........a £ 9,826,557
Balance to be remitted from 20th Aug. 1911 to 31st March 1912 .... £ 7,331,743

a Of this sum £1,383,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

In the jute market the pucca bales were very quiet to-day, and there was less enquiry. The kutcha bales were steady, but the buyers were not very keen.

There was little doing in the gunny market.

In the share market, there was an auction sale of coal shares when moderate prices were realised. Other lines were neglected.

The money market was steady and not much business was done.

After fifty years of service under Government Major J. H. Horton, Inspector of Saddlery at the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, has just retired. Among many improvements of which he was the father was the new saddle he invented for the South African War—said by the highest authorities to be the finest saddle used by British Cavalry. His 1910 saddle, with automatic side bars, adjustable to animals whose shape may change during the rigours of a compaign, has been presented, and is considered the saddle of the future.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata's Liverpool friends write as follows :—

AMERICAN COTTON.

Since our last letter, the political atmosphere has become a good deal clearer. Warlike rumours have almost ceased to circulate, a better understanding seems to have been arrived at between the Governments of the countries interested in the Moroccan question, and there is now a confident hope that peaceful counsels will prevent anything like even the appearance of hostilities among any of the European nations.

We are consequently better able to took at cotton on its own merits.

During the week a further decline of 50 points brought J-F to 5·75d. and Middling Spot to 6·57d., a fall in new crops of about 122 points since we advised selling at the beginning of last month. The alleged intention of the bull clique to corner August seems now to have been utterly abandoned, for the cotton they took up in May is being retendered by them, instead of being held.

The question now is, how much has the decline discounted?

Crop accounts are almost perfection.

The "New York Journal of Commerce" gives the condition as 86·9 against 74·9 last year, and 73·1 the previous year, Texas, the largest State, having gained 4·9 during the month.

Giles makes the conditions 90·4 against 76·4 last year and 75 the previous year.

The Bureau Report, due here this evening, is expected to be about 89 or 90, and we notice, on looking over previous seasons, that when the August condition has been high, the yield has always been large:—

1897, August condition 86·9. Yield per acre.—·47 bale.

1898, August condition 91·2. Yield per acre :—·48 bale.

1904, August condition 91·6. Yield per acre :—·43 bale.

Should the yield this year be ·45 bale per acre, it would mean, on an acreage of 35 millions, a crop of about 15 3-4 million bales. Therefore, although such a figure seems extreme, there is some ground for the large estimates put forward, and a crop over 15 millions, if realised, would justify lower prices. The plant has, of course, still before it many weeks of critical weather, but our southern friends are practically unanimous in stating that little damage can now be done by drought or rain.

On the whole, the decline has been welcomed by spinners, both here and on the Continent. It has its disadvantages, of course, especially when so violent, for it means heavy depreciation of existing stocks of yarn and cloth. At present, however, these do not appear to be unduly heavy, and the lower range of prices, in conjunction with an abundant supply of cotton ought, in the end, to promote an active trade.

With regard to America, although the aggregate trade of the United States for the fiscal year ending 30th June, amounting to dolls 3,576, 480,000, constitutes a record, reports from cotton spinning centres are as gloomy as ever. Production is at a low ebb, and there seems no sign of reviving demand.

The poor Monsoon in India continues to cause anxiety. Our Bombay friends cabled last week that famine would be threatened unless relief came soon, but on Monday we had the following cable :—"Rains seem to have set in." In any case, a smaller crop than last year is expected, which will not be without its effect on cloth demand from India.

The drought has also extended to the cotton growing regions of Central Asia, the Russian crop being estimated about 150,000 bales less than last year.

With regard to prices, we are extremely pleased to have been able to predict the recent decline, but being anxious still to advise our friends correctly, we should like to see the article regain its equilibrium, before we offer any strong advice. We may just say, however, that although a considerable short interest must have accumulated during the decline, if the Bureau should confirm Giles' report, a further fall would seem inevitable.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has declined with American, but has again shewn greater power of resistance.

Reports from Egypt of ravages by the cotton worm have been little short of alarming, and it was even stated that the crops in the Manoufieh, Gharbieh and Dakahlia provinces were threatened with complete destruction. While there may be a good deal of exaggeration in these reports, there seems little doubt that the crop has fallen much behind last year, and a leading Alexandria merchant writes us :—

"The cotton worm which is being combated in every possible way, has undoubtedly done damage to the crop, the importance of which will only be known after August, which is the critical month with us, on account of the change in the water supply."

The latest cables, however, state that the hot weather now prevailing is helping to destroy the worms.

Egyptian yarns have been rather steadier than American during the week. In fact, the increasing uses to which Egyptian yarns are now put seem to ensure an active consumption of this growth. Many kinds of imitation lace-work, so fashionable and in such enormous demand for ladies' dresses, are made from Egyptian thread, and there is a constantly increasing demand for the same yarns for the manufacture of motor tyres, and for aeroplanes, Joanovich being the growth usually employed for these purposes.

It is very uncertain whether, if American cotton declines, Egyptian will follow suit to the same extent, but, whatever is to happen, we certainly do not recommend purchases of Egyptian cotton until we have more news about the growing crop. As things stand now, anything may happen to this growth, and we had rather abstain from giving a decided opinion until a little later on in the season.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd August, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	22	7	45	26	7
Teheran ...	23	15	15	2	39
Suez	23	13	55	1	5

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted (11-7-11.)

During interruption this cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can be accepted at sender's risk only. (8-8-11.)

Owing to interruption of French lines telegrams for France are subject to heavy delay (23-8-11).

Speaking at Lydenburg, in the Transvaal, Mr. Smuts, Minister of the Interior in the South African Union, stated that a comprehensive scheme of South African defence would be ready in 1912. Referring to old racial feuds, Mr. Smuts said he hoped never to see in South Africa any other division among its people than that of the colour line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LEE—August 14, at Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Ranulph Charles Lee, late Captain, 35th Royal Sussex Regiment, in his 83rd year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual meeting of the Teachers' Association, Mangaldas House, Girgaum, at 6 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Our Star film "Aida, an Egyptian tragedy." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim : "That is done soon enough which is done well."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oceana," with the English Mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday next.

BAND NOTICE.—The String Band of the First Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Princess Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 o'clock this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Bingo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held in the bungalow of Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Girgaon, to-day at 6 p. m. (S. T.) The following business will be transacted :—(1) adoption of the year's report ; (2) election of the Council ; (3) election of the officers ; and (4) such other business as may be brought forward at the meeting.

DR. A. N. SAMBARE MEMORIAL FUND.—A special meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali was held in the Sarasvati Hall of the Aryan Education Society at Girgaum Back Road, for the purpose of expressing regret at the death of the late Mr. A.N. Sambare, L. M. and S. It was resolved to perpetuate his memory in a suitable form in connection with the Mandali, and for this purpose Rs. 400 were at once contributed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu, named Ganpat Tookaram, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday evening, the deceased was going over the level crossing near Chinchpokli Station. He was crossing the railway line, when the Raichur Mail came up, and the deceased was struck by the engine and thrown about twenty paces. After the train had passed, the body was found lying in a mutilated condition. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by injuries, the result of the deceased having been knocked down by a railway train. The jurors blamed the gate-man for allowing the deceased to enter the crossing by the wicket-gate.

NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Protest against Closing of Old Office.

The following urgent telegram has been sent by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Director General of the Post Offices of India, Simla :—"Bombay Chamber of Commerce strongly protest against complete closing of General Post Office from September 4th. Consider that office for posting letters up to practically present hours and for sale of stamps must always be maintained in Church Gate Street; otherwise great inconvenience to Banking and Merchantile communities."

PRINTER'S MISTAKE.

Hari Govind Limaye, was charged yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court under the Press Act for having omitted the printer's name on a pamphlet printed in his "Bombay Vaibhar" printing press. The Magistrate held that it was a technical offence and find him Rs. 5.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th August.

200. Meeting Rifle Association.—There will be a general meeting of the members of the B V A Rifle Association at the B V A Club on Thursday, 24th instant at 7 p.m. All interested in shooting are requested to attend.

Note :—All members of the B V A (including the E E Company) are members of the Association.

191. Class Badges—Badges for Company Classification for members of No 2 Company can be obtained from Corps Head-quarters any day (Sundays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

185. The Annual Distribution of Prizes.—The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday 22nd September, 1911, at 9-30 p.m. to be followed by a dance.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th August.

675. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—
Saturday 26th instant—"C" Coy.
Sunday, the 27th instant—"D" Coy.
Monday 28th instant—"G" Coy.
Tuesday 29th instant—"F" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

676. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday, the 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

677. The Viceroy's Prize Competition—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th September 1911. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

678. Casualty.—The Commanding Officer regrets to have to announce the death of Vol A Fergusson, "F" Coy which took place at Bombay; the deceased is hereby struck off the strength of the Corps.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.

Bombay, 24th August.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon next, the 26th instant, from 4 p.m.

There will be drill on the Sands for all members on Tuesday morning next, the 29th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Members who are not already in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

Mr Hugh R Pilcher having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THEFT FROM A GOODS TRAIN.

Driver and Guard Convicted.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell and Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeals of G. Francis and J. R. Oliver, guard and driver of a goods train, who were convicted of theft as servants and sentenced to nine months' and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively by Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Acting Sessions Judge of Belgaum.

Mr. G. H. Khairaz, instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Ranchordass, appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was that on September 10th last, while working a goods train between Londa and Belgaum, the accused, with three others who were under-guard and firemen, forced open the door of a goods wagon and removed from it about 40 bags of dried cocoanut kernels valued at about Rs. 900. The accused were in the employment of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and were on duty when the train left Tiptur station for Lonand. On the goods arriving at Lonand, the seals were found to be in proper condition and the consignee was not allowed to make any remark about the shortage and he signed the receipt without demur. The train was detained for 77 minutes between Khanapur and Desur, according to the accused, owing to the failure of the engine—according to the prosecution while they broke open the waggon. As there was no seal on the lower door of the waggon, the accused had access to it between Londa and Belgaum. The engine driver had tools with which he could remove the door. It was also proved that some of the kernels, worth about Rs. 40, were recovered from villages in the vicinity of the place where the detention of the train occurred. A number of villagers deposed that they had found the kernels on the railway line, and two deposed that they had seen the accused removing those from the waggon next the engine. The story of these two men was that the accused after opening the waggon forced them to remove the kernels, which fell out in a heap on the line, and to hide them in a heap on the top of the cutting. In the afternoon the two accused and two others returned and forced the passers-by to take them.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty and recommended the second appellant to mercy. They added a rider that had the Lonand stationmaster taken proper action, this theft would not have occurred. His conduct was most reprehensible and he deserved dismissal.

The Sessions Judge accepted that verdict and sentenced the accused as above-stated.

On consideration of the whole case, their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

CASTE DIFFERENCE AFFECTS MARRIAGE.

Appeal Dismissed.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell and Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the order of Mr. A. Kindersley, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who acquitted Lallu Nandram and five others of the offence of cheating or, in the alternative, of abetment thereof.

Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, argued the appeal on behalf of the Government ; Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the first and fifth accused, Mr. M. H. Haveliwalla; instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhordass, represented the third and fourth accused; the second accused did not appear; the sixth was not served.

The prosecution case was that in June 1908, the accused passed off the sixth accused as an unmarried girl of the Visa Shrimali Bania caste and as Jadav, the daughter of the first accused, who actually belonged to that caste, whereas she was in fact a Brahmin widow. The case against the accused was that they made this misrepresentation intentionally and thereby induced the complainant who was a Visa Oswal Bania by caste, to marry the sixth accused on the 18th June, 1908, at Ahmedabad, and to pay Rs. 370 to the second accused as a consideration for the marriage. The complainant, according to him, was allowed by the rules of his caste to marry a woman of the Visa Shrimali caste, but was certain to be outcasted if he married a Brahmin widow.

The Sessions Judge held that the second, third, fourth and sixth accused made false representations to the complainant, but that the complainant was not deceived by them, and that the accused did not intend to deceive him. It followed that he was not induced by the false representations to do what he did. The Sessions Judge's view of the case was that the complainant was most probably only a pretended dupe. He kept the appearance of believing the assurances that were given him and made no sign to betray that he did not believe them, because he wished to keep the truth from his caste people. He started this prosecution, because he could no longer keep the truth from his caste people. His Honour considered that there was good ground for believing that the above was the case but that at any rate it was not proved that any of the accused intended so deceive the complainant. There was plenty of room for reasonable doubt as to their guilt.

On the appeal being called on for further hearing, their Lordships said that since last Wednesday they had gone through the papers in this case and they did not find sufficient materials to set aside the order of the lower Court. They would, therefore, dismiss the appeal.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed and the order of acquittal confirmed.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandawarkar heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. M.B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Broach, who convicted Bhogilal Dhirajlal and nine others of voluntarily causing hurt to Abha Mulji and many others, including three women and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment ranging from 18 months to four months.

Mr. R. M. A. Branson and Mr. Lowji Wadia, instructed by Mr. G. B. Rele, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The first accused, it appeared, was a police sub-inspector, whilst the others were his subordinates. A theft of opium and money took place at Shivrajpore some time ago in the shop of one Mohanlal Maganlal, and the charge against the accused was that they maltreated the twelve complainants in order to extort information, which might lead to the detection of the crime or to the delivery of the property. The treatment to which the complainants were subjected was such as to entail considerable pain, but it left no marks. The defence had called witnesses to contradict statements made by the prosecution witnesses.

Arguments of counsel are proceeding.

POLICE COURTS.

LOST MONKEY.

How it was Restored.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bhogaji Luxmon charged one Bhoga Kanji with criminal misappropriation of a monkey valued at Rs. 20

The complaint was that the complainant had got the monkey about a year ago from Mr. Bennett, late Superintendent of the Markets. He then lost it. Recently he saw it in the accused's shop and wanted it back. The accused would not return it and the complaint was lodged.

The defence was that the monkey walked into the complainant's shop about five months ago of its own accord,

If the complainant could prove his ownership, defendant was ready to return it to him.

The Court asked the complainant if he could do so. The complainant called out to the Monkey by name and it went up to him and sat by his side. He also began playing with him. The monkey was accordingly restored to him, and the accused was discharged.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 23.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

1025-09 Hiralal and Co Golam Hussein Mulla Hussanalli vs Ramabai widow and another
477-09 Mirza M and M Kapilram Hadreoram vs Atmaram H Nazar and others Edgelow G W and Co
947-10 Thakurdas and Co Syed Ahmed Abdul Rehman vs Dhulla Kupa and another Mehta and D
638-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkissondas Shivlal and another vs Girdharilal Akheram Mulla and M

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Decree in Terms of Award and for further directions and Cost.

357-10 Bhaishankar K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs The Tricumdas Mills Co, Ld (in liquidation) Payne and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

917-09 Matubhai J and M Maneckji Hormusji Sanjana and others vs Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry and another Little and Co.

For Confirmation of Commissioner's Report

For Further Directions.

942-07 Madhowji K and C the Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Bhansali Ranchordas and others Edgelow G W and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

9-11 C P d'Cunha Laxman Krishna and another vs Ganpat Babaji Argade Sabnis and G

Long Causes.

910-09 Payne and Co Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Bai Rehamabai widow and others Payne and Co Captain and V.
927-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayum and others Payne and Co Pestonji R K and Co Captain and V and Ardeshir H D and Co
1105-05 Edgelow G W and Co; Abdulla Gulam Hoosein vs. Remoobhai Allana and others Thakurdas and Co.
932-10 Payne and Co. R D Sethna vs. Heerji Dossa Jamshedji R and D.
964-10 Edgelow G W and Co. Sha Jivraj Rattonsey and Co. vs. The Bombay Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. and another Dapthary F and D Payne and Co.
859-15 Raghavaya B and N Jamnadas Poongersey and another vs. Purshotam Morarji and another Edgelow G W and Co. Dikshit D and S.
899-10 Maneckial and T Bhagirathibai widow vs. Ragho Babaji and others Maneckial and T S B Mehta
952-10 Kanga and S Noor Mahomed Abdulla vs. Fatmabai widow and another vs. Tyabji D and Co
654-10 Bhaishankar K and G Bai Sonabai widow vs. Mathuradass Vasanji and another Mehta and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mcleod).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

352-10 Kanga and S Bertie Smith and Co Ld vs Hormasji Ratonji Oomrigar, Jehangir and Co.
131-07 Tyabji D and Co, Rahimtulla Gangji vs Hassanali Sullemanji Edgelow G W and Co.
723-10 Nanu H and Co Rakhibai widow and others Morarji Mengji and others.
665-10 Shamrao M and H Messrs Nahgardas Purshotamdas and Co vs Messrs Kapadia Bros Mulla and M.
726-10 Jamshedji R and D Vallivahu widow vs Purshotam Vishram Mowji Dikshit D and S.
883-10 Crawford B and Co the trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs Yemnabai widow and others Payne and Co.
893-10 Tyabji D and Co. Bai Auratbai widow and others, Khoja Ebrahim Purbai and others Jamshedji R and D.
894-10 Subnis and G Kailia Nayan Radha Kisson vs Shriram Mota and Co. Bickell M and R.
721-10 Mulla and M Bomanji Rastomji vs Chandulal Dalsukram Javeri Raghavaya B and N.
427-10 Motichand and D Ghellabhai Billadhar and Co vs. Tejpal Ramsey, Shroff D and D.
907-10 Captain and V Mulji Pradhan vs. Jehangir B Petit and Co. Wadia G W and Co.
1172-09 Captain and V Saleh Mahomed Cassam vs Hassonalli Gulam Hoosein Payne and Co.
751-10 Hiralal and Co Vishnu Ballal and Co vs Puranmal Gulji Singham Madhowji K and C Hiralal and Co

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Oceana," Aug. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Oceana," with the English mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Baker, Miss E F
Euston, Mr T E
Goldsmith, Mrs and inft
Goldspink, Mrs
Harley, Mr T W
Hulton, Mr W P
Longstaff, Lt J
Mickie, Mr G F
McHattie, Mr J
Rendle, Mr T G
Pwaz, Mr C W
Shepperton, Mr A
Thomas, Mr M

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Arathoon, Mr T
Aldercrow, Mr G R
Ariff, Mr S C
Baird, Mr M P
Burke, Mr W
Balwant, Capt
Basbeshar, Sirdar
Bigsby, Mr S H
Clayton, Mr H B
Cunnison, Mr D K
Cartwright, Mr H D
Chundur, Col
Demetriados, Mr E C
Elias, Mr
Farquhar, Mr F R
Goldsmith, Dr R H
Gourbat Sing, Major
Gurnam Sing General and 2 servants
Hathornthwaite, Capt J C and Mrs
Hewett, Capt G
Hall, Capt R A C and Mrs
H H Maharaja of Patiala
Jagurdore, Major
Kallianbhai, Mr L
Kishen Singh, Capt
Lewis, Mr C G
Laughlin, Mr
Mistry, Major
Modi, Dr J J
Nicholas, Capt C P
Prendergast, Mr W J
Pott, Lt D
Pope, Mr J A
Rothwell, Mr P S
Ratnam, Mr C R
Reade, Mr B E
Sheringham, Capt A T
Sykes, Mr E F
Scott, Mr H L
Suleman, Mr
Tylden-Pattenson, Mr A E
Zerffi, Mr G E H

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Faletti, Mr S
Crawford, Mr J
Dodd, Major
Doyrell, Capt W S
Landon, Mr S P
Marshall, Mr N M
Newman, Capt E
Taylor, Maj G A C

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Cross, Mr and Mrs
Dixon, Mr C R
Faris, Capt J E

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Anderson, Capt M R
Drough, Mr J V
Fausett, Major O
Fatherstonhaugh, Capt
Fowle, Miss and Lt
Mehta, Mr H N
Mennie, Lt-Col J
Taylor, Col E T

BRINDISI TO KARACHI.—Selwyn, Lt.-Col. C.H.

Per s s. "City of Lahore." Aug. 25.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Lahore" Commander P. Macpherson is due to arrive here on the 25th instant, with the following passengers who will be landed at the Victoria Dock Wall at about 9 a.m. :—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Ashwin, Miss A L
Corbett, Mr P
Corbett, Mrs, child and infant
Hansard, Mr A
Hansard, Mrs K
Hansard, Miss V
Hansard, Miss M
Hansard, Miss K
Hansard, Master T
Hoppen, Mr S
Kinsman, Mrs and child
Mills, Mr D S
Owen, Mr W
Prince, Mr A L
Ramsay, Miss T V
Taylor, Mr E
Taylor, Mrs
Turner, Mr A C
Watson, Mr J A M
Watson, Mrs J and 2 children
Wilson, Mr R L

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Emerson, Mrs H W
Hughes, Mr C W
Williams, Mr F

NAPLES TO BOMBAY.

Jaykar, Mr N K
Kennion, Major R S
Majid, Mr S A
McDonald, Mr Jas
McDonald, Mrs
Shaw, Capt C C
Wolff, Mr D

NAPLES TO KARACHI.—Traffe, Mr. J. V.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Kentawala, Mr B H
Khoels, Mr S R
Nanavati, Mr M B

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"

Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c. FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable,

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

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WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostation on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step., the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8 0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors :

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. Ten Days' Free Trial. Best British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels. Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9 Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.

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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists. Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. [illegible] enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's steamer Austria, 4,370 tons, Captain G. Raicich, will sail to-day fro Kobe &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Venice Line steamer Caboto, 2,845 tons, Captain G. Schiaffino, will sail to-day for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3,555 tons, Captain A. Wiessmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo and explosives.

The Bargree Brilliant 3,609 tons, Captain C. R. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Philadelphia, with 117,000 cases and 500,060 I. Gallons kerosine oil.

The steamer Bullmouth 2,607 tons, Captain T, Powell, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Pulo Samhoe via Colombo and Karachi with a cargo of liquid fuel.

The steamer St. Fillans, 2,309 tons, Captain R. Sutherland arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi in ballast.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Santhia, 3,352 tons Captain C. Seddon, will sail to-day for Rangoon etc., with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 22nd Aug. should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr	Huddleston	R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr	Luck	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr	Shearme	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt Comdr	Jones	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Lt W Taylor		Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 23.

Avala	2382	Canhan	
Achilles	2870	Galt	S W & Co
Bullmouth	2607	Powell	W & A Graham & Co
Brazilians	2438	Snowden	G Cotton & Co
Brilliant	(Bque) 3609	Grant	Standard Oil Co
Fakhri	2555	Baldvin	Bo & H S N Co
Dorerio	2557	Young	T Morrison & Co
Galles	555	Wratt	K Nixon & Co
Gymerio	2558	Williams	E Tajbhoy
Indiana	2873	Stewart	M M & Co
Neidenfels	3386	Mits	W & Graham & Co
Orissa	3525	Lyne	Calcutta ... M M & Co
Shirely	2192	Stone	T Morrison & Co
Wildenfels	3535	Wilsmann	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Cap's.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Okara	3438	Moth	Karachi	22-8	M M & Co
D E Buffalo	2591	Ohilton	Hull	25-8	J Finlay & Co
F Ismaila	3381	Rose	Colombo	24-8	M M & Co
G Mahammadi	1251	Newby		18-8	B & P S N Co
K Bingo Maru	3373	Suzeda	Kobe	25-8	N U Kaisha
M Shah Jehan	2566	McBear	Jeddah	23-8	B & H S N Co
N Westburn	2013	Hutchinson	Mary Port	1-9	W & A Graham & Co
P Gothic	2470	Walterworth	Port Said	1-9	T Morrison & Co
Q St Fillans	2307	Sutherland	Antwerp	30-8	W & A Graham & Co
Virawa	2176	Emmett	Calcutta	26-8	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Santhia	3353	Seddon	Rangoon	24-8	M M & Co
3 Icemere	2336	Hunter			T Morrison & Co
4 Oolobaria	3451	Kennedy	Calcutta	26-8	M M & Co
6 Chyebassa	3992	Wodge	Antwerp	7-9	M M & Co
7 Koerber	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
8 Austria	4899	Baicich	Kobe	24-8	A L S N Co
10 & 11 Delhi	4900	Brodshaw	Shanghai	13-9	P & O Co
12 & 13 Caledonia	3429	Snow			P & O Co
14 Linga	951	Rothwell	Karachi	25-8	M M & Co
15 Coloto	2816	Schiafino	Venice, Calcutta	24-8	S N Co
16 Somali	1615	Kasch	Zanzibar	21-8	A Strandes Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
22	St Fillans	Sutherland	Karachi, Aug 20
	Bullmouth	Powell	P Samhoe, Aug 3
23	Brilliant (b'que)	Grant	P'delphia, May 3
	Wildenfels	Wiessmann	H'burg, July 22

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Itria	Honeywood	Karachi
	Pundua	Morrison	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, for Persian Gulf.
" Santhia, Seddon, Rangoon.
" Austria, Baicich, Kobe, &c.
" Caboto, Schiaffino, Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Maida, for Persian Gulf.
" Chyebassa, for Antwerp.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From.
19	Elephanta	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, is due to arrive here about noon on the 26th instant with the following passengers :—Mrs Bartholemew, nurse and infant, Mr J A Minnitt, Mr E Horlock, Mrs F Stewart.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 23.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—96 bales skins and hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 56 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 3 bales carpets, Pahomal Bros ; 5 cwts mica, Cox's Shipping Agency ; 5 cwts ivory, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—45 cwts aloes, A H Mowjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chylbassa s—1,500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate ; 11,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,740 cwts linseed, and 226 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

St Fillans s—36,100 cwts linseed, 12,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 14,014 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 18,000 cwts linseed, 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Wistburn s—5,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Gothic s—19,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—220 bales cotton, M Bhimjee and Co; 100 cwts fennelseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—3003 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Koerber s—50 bales twist, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—25 cwts olibanum, and 610 cwts turmeric, R Damji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, S J David and Co.

Bingo Maru s—25 cwts aloes, 12 cwts ooplate, H Purbhoodas; 16 cwts ooplate, S Wazir.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—500 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 27 chests opium, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FRANCIS & DAY'S.
30TH SONG ANNUAL.

Words and Music Complete old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS.

Put on your tat ta, little girlie — Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera ... ... Wilkie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ... Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning — Harry Lander
Flanagan ... ... Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon — G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town Miss Ethel Leevey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy! Jack Pleasants
Hi! Hi! Hi! Mister McKie. Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake ... ...Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ... Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street — Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is — Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is p'aying — Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me — Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you Miss Clara Beck
Ginger you're balmy ... ... Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan — Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ... Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie. Miss Dorothy Ward
I'm setting the Village on fire ... Billy Merson
Shirts ... ... Morny Cash
We don't want a girl ... ... Rich and Rich

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FORT, BOMBAY,

JUST PUBLISHED.

SHEARDS 36th
VARIETY ANNUAL.

Words and Music complete old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

Oh! The Hobble, The Horrible Hobble — Nellie Wallace
T. R. O. U. B. L. E. (Those Wedding Bells are ringing) ... ... Joe Archer
The Gas Inspector ... ... Little Tich
What would England do without the Boys like me ... ... Joe Archer
I call him my Chocolate Soldier because he works at Fry's... ... ... Lillian French
Charles II ... ... George Robey
With this Hat on ... ... Tom, Wootwell
My Dusky Queen of Night .. ... Gilbert Edwards
If you must love some one, wont you please love me ... ... MelVille and Russell
Oh! the Lock Step! ... ... Nellie Wallace
Any old Iron? ... ...Harry Champion
It's so simple ... ... Jack Smiles
It's the old, old story ... ... Tom Leamore
When the days are growing shorter in the fall ... ... Will Norrie
My Lancashire Lass... ... ... Will Norrie
It's my night out to-night! You're the real thing all the time ... .. Charles Stevens
When the sunrise paints the distant Hills with Rose ... ... Song and Quartett Refrain
Beware! Beware! (Chirgwin's parody on "Asleep in the Deep" ... G. H. Chirgwin.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE 4TH PLANET
SONG FOLIO.

Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

I Wonder if you miss me sometimes fall in and follow me — Chas. R. Whittle
My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray? — Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ... G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ... Miss Edna Latonne
The Moonlight Promenade ... George Lashwood
Up she goes! ... ... Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at th'Isle of Man — Miss Ella Retford
Poppies .. .. Wilkie Bard
Oh! Miss Wilhelmina Miss Esta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade — Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Dinah ... ... G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular? — Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arms around me — Miss Jessie Templeton
Oh? the Picture Show ... Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ... Miss Ada Mastine
Violet ... ... Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ... Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell'em that I'm your Uncle ... Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one? — Chas. R. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me ... Harry Simms
Tha' comes fra' Lancashire ... Miss Florrie Gallimore
Oh? the Sunday morning walk — Miss Hetty King
Mary, you don't come from Spain — Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy? Miss May Mars
Cheer up? My Highland Lassie — Miss Dorothy Ward

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Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
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All through the Night	L H Somerset.
An Anthem of Love	F Aylward.
A Wearyin' for you	G H Clutsam.
Baby Eyes	H Lohr.
Beauty's Eyes	F P Tosto.
Bee's Courtship	Guy d' Hardelot
A Birthday	L H Somerset.
The Bud's On the Briar	F Lambert.
A Bunch of Violets	Guy d' Hardelot
Caressante (Valse Song)	F Lambert.
A Castilian Lament	T del Riego.
A Chain of Roses	H Lohr.
Come Close Beloved	F Lambert.
Come Gentle Sleep	A Sullivan.
Come to me in my Dreams	M V White.
Deep in my Heart	F Lambert.
Deep in my Heart a Lute Lay Hid.	F Aylward.
Didst thou but know	Ellen Wright.
The English Rose	E German.
The face of my love	Dorothy Forster.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 24th August, 1911.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. Gokhale's "Bill to make better provision for the extension of elementary education," which was introduced in the Council of the Governor-General in Calcutta last March, was circulated for opinion shortly afterwards, and since then has practically been lost sight of. It attracted a certain amount of attention at the time of its introduction for hon. members of Council had not then had the opportunity of examining it and considering the pros and cons, but since that time we imagine there are fewer ready to give it support, whilst the people whom it ostensibly seeks to benefit would gladly hear the last of it. Many of them of course have never heard of it at all. If they had and understood what it meant to them, we believe the supporters of the measure would agree to let it drop, for there can be no doubt that the people neither demand nor desire it and Government is unable to find funds wherewithal to carry out the scheme Mr. Gokhale propounds. The effect of the measure would really be to introduce free compulsory education for the whole country. And in the words of Sir Sassoon David : "The time has not come for the introduction of free and compulsory education in India. The financial position of the country does not warrant its introduction and before such a step is taken, I think ways and means should be adopted by which an annual income should be made for all the requirements of the continuously increasing expenses, because if once Government took this step, it would not be right that they should go back on it." Unfortunately none of the supporters of the Bill, nor Mr. Gokhale himself had considered ways and means and that in itself should have sufficed to cause the rejection of the measure on its first reading. Mr. Gokhale's advocacy of free and compulsory education, as that of his supporters, formed very interesting reading, but there was nothing in it beyond more or less well turned sentences and plausible asseverations; no sound arguments and certainly not a word of practical suggestion as to how, by whom and in what manner its provisions should be applied. Presumably, Mr. Gokhale thought it only necessary to put a disc in the slot and Government would do the rest.

In support of his proposals Mr. Gokhale referred to the progress of education in other countries; but India is, alas, many years behind other countries and in an agricultural country compulsory education is a matter of greater difficulty than in industrial lands. In England, as is tersely related by Mr. Sydney Buxton, the interest of the State in education is one of purely modern growth and only dates back from 1832. Until then the supply of elementary education had been left entirely to voluntary agencies. In that year, however, it was determined to subsidise the voluntary agencies and an annual sum of twenty thousand pounds was voted for the purpose. That sum was devoted to grants-in-aid of the erection of schools, which were connected with two great voluntary bodies—the National Society which supervised Church of England schools and the British and Foreign School Society which was unsectarian. When the Committee of Council on Education was formed £30,000 a year was voted for Educational purposes and by 1846 the sum had gradually increased to a hundred thousand pounds. In 1850 there were two thousand schools under inspection and five hundred thousand schools were provided for. By 1861 there were 6,900 assisted schools with 920,000 on the books and the grant increased to £840,000, more than half of this being applied to maintenance. On the books of unassisted schools there were a million and a quarter of children on the books. In 1870, two million children were in the schools and another million unprovided for. School Boards were established to supplement the deficiencies of the voluntary system, which schools were supported from rates, taxes and fees. Not until 1880 was attendance of all children of school age made compulsory, The remission of fees, when parents were unable to pay, followed ; with free education for all who required it. But the supply of free education was not furnished until the demand had asserted itself. If lines such as those adopted in England were followed in this country it ought to consider itself very fortunate Government in India is more generously disposed towards education than the British Government ever was and to ask it to do more at the present time, or even in the near future, is to ask what is both unreasonable and unnecessary.

One of the weakest arguments adduced by Mr. Gokhale in support of his Bill was that an Education Member having been appointed to the Government of India, "surely he must have something to do and if he has anything to do, they must give him money to spend." Incidentally, we may express the opinion that the Education Member's appointment was one of Lord Morley's greatest, if not his greatest mistake while at the India Office. An Education Member for India, like Mr. Gokhale's Bill, was not wanted, and so little has he to do that to provide him with something wherewith to kill time, other matters besides educational are handed over to him for disposal. How varied are those matters may be gathered when we point out that the great engineering and financial scheme relating to the reclamation of Back Bay and the extension of Colaba is one of them. So far as directing the educational policy of India is concerned, that must for ever remain impossible for one man or one department to undertake. What is suitable for Bombay is not applicable to Bengal, nor is that of Madras to the Punjab. Each, to be successful, must be directed by the man on the spot. Probably that is the real reason why matters, which are unconnected with the education of Indian youth, are entrusted to the care of the Education Member. Short of abolishing the post and finding Mr. Butler employment elsewhere, nothing can be done to rectify the mistake ; but to hand over a scheme such as Mr. Gokhale proposed to the Education Member and give him the means to carry it out, would be to throw away good money after bad. When it can be shown that more is needed in the way of elementary education for India than is, for example, being done in Bombay, it will be time enough to consider further such a Bill as Mr. Gokhale has presented to the Council. But we doubt if that time will arrive within another half century. When it comes there must be the same provision for the education of girls as of boys.

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The Hibbert Lectures.

The Hibbert Lectures were once well known, but the series was brought to a close seventeen years ago. The Trustees of the Hibbert fund have done well to revive them this year, and to commence a new series of Hibbert Lectures which bids fair to be as important and weighty as the old, to judge from the first course which has been lately delivered at London and at Oxford. The lecturer selected to inaugurate this new series was Dr. Lewis Farnell, a distinguished Oxford scholar and lecturer on Comparative Religion. He is probably the highest living authority on the ancient Greek religion, as evidenced by his learned and laborious work the "Cults of the Greek States," recently completed in five volumes, after twelve years of publication, and he took for his theme the subject of his lifelong studies. Whilst discoursing on the higher aspects of the Greek religion, he touched in the course of his lectures subjects including marriage, family life, theories of divine punishment. and the development of the mediæval conscience; and doubtless when published in book form, as they soon will be, they will form very interesting reading. The fund by aid of which these lectures are delivered is an old one being established in 1847, two years before his death by Robert Hibbert, a wealthy and enlightened West India merchant. His religious views were strongly opposed to orthodoxy, and he gave a part of his wealth in support of heterodox views in Christianity! He formed a trust fund of about twenty thousand pounds, whose income was to be applied to the spread of Christianity in its most simple and intelligible form and also to the unfettered exercise of the right of private judgment in matters of religion. The original intention of Hibbert was to elevate the position and public influence of the Unitarian Ministry, and the trust was in the original scheme called "the Anti-Trinitarian Fund," the object being mainly to provide divinity scholarships and thus encourage learning and culture among unorthodox Christians. But Hibbert's solicitor, the well-known law reformer and amateur artist, Edwin Field, induced him to modify the original plan and to put it on a broad basis, so that it has practically become an endowment of research and rendered the scheme of lectures possible. The trustees, who were always to be laymen were given a large discretion as to the means by which they were to promote the object of the trust, and were very wisely directed to revise, at least once in every twenty-five years, the scheme for its administration. Hibbert died in 1849, and his widow after whose death the trust was to take effect, died in 1853. When the twenty-five years had expired in 1878, the trustees revised the original scheme, and founded what have become famous as the Hibbert Lectures on a similar basis to the celebrated Bampton Lectures.

This step was taken after due deliberation by the trustees, among whom was the famous Unitarian philosopher, Dr. James Martineau, in answer to the request of some of the foremost men of light and leading of the day, among whom were Dean Stanley, Max Muller, Principals Tulloch and Caird, Dr. Lewis Campbell and Sir George Cox. All these are now dead, but some of the number are still alive, Dr. T. K. Cheyne and Professor A. H. Sayce. These distinguished men requested that the trust should be made to help in "that reorganisation of religious thought which is now taking place in our midst," free from the trammels of any church or creed. "We believe," they said "that it might prove of high service in promoting independence of judgment, combined with religious reverence, to exhibit clearly from time to time some of the most important results of recent study in the great fields of philosophy, of Biblical criticism, and comparative theology." The late Professor Max Muller undertook to deliver the first course of these Hibbert lectures in 1878 and he took for his subject the results of comparative theology as applied to India. He was followed in the succeeding years by Renan of the French Academy, who discussed the influence of ancient Rome, and the late Dr. Hatch who treated of the influence of ancient Greek ideas in the development of Christianity. The lectures were annually continued till 1894, when they were brought to a close by the late Dr. Drummond, the celebrated author of the "Greatest Thing in the World" with his course on Christianity in its simplest and most intelligible form, as directed by Robert Hibbert himself. Now, at the expiry of another 25 years, the trustees have revised the scheme and determined to start afresh another series of lectures similar to those which were so popular twenty years ago.

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Child Labour in Factories.

One of the principal difficulties, which factory inspectors have to face in India, is the execution of adequate precautions to prevent the illegal employment of women and children. The prevention of the excessive employment of females and young children is of course one of the principal objects of all factory legislation and while nowhere is it a simple task the special conditions of labour in India render it one of exceptional difficulty. Typical experience is recounted in the annual factory report for the Central Provinces, where a shortness in the supply of adult labour, and a high rate of wages encouraged the evasion of the law in this respect. Judging by previous reports this class of offence has always been particularly prevalent in these provinces, and the Chief Commissioner remarks : "It is in this respect that the present management of factories is most at fault, and it is this which requires not only careful investigation by inspecting officers, but also more rigorous treatment by magistrates." The Commissioner of Berar reports that it is a common experience for inspecting officers to see children escaping from the factory compound as they approach it. Infringements of the law as to their employment are extremely common and very difficult to bring home to those responsible, owing to the variety of excuses for the presence of children in the factory with their parents and relatives, who themselves connive at, and do all they can to evade detection of, the illegal employment of children. The difficulty can only be met by stricter regulations regarding the presence of nonworkers in the factory precincts by more frequent inspection, and by inflicting punishments, when irregularities are proved, far more deterrent than those which at present satisfy the majority of magistrates. Among the cases reported from the Nagpur and Berar Divisions, in which the illegal employment of child labour was positively proved, there are instances where fines of Rs. 25, Rs. 15 or even Rs. 5 were inflicted. It is evident that fines of this character will prove no deterrent to well-to-do and wealthy factory owners, to whom the successful evasion of the labour regulations is a lucrative business, and particularly as it is only on rare occasions that detection and conviction can be secured, is it incumbent on magistrates to impose stringent penalties. Evasion of the factory laws, and particularly this aspect of the question, may not be so acute an evil in all provinces in India, but at the same time this report contains a lesson which is of general application, for Indian magistrates as a class err usually on the side of lenience.

Sir Lancelot Hare, late Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, left Dacca on Wednesday morning.

News from Kulu says that there was a further fall of snow on the higher ranges of the Himalayas on the night of August 19.

It is officially stated that the All India Moslem League accepts the principles of Mr. Gokhale's Bill with due reservations for the safeguarding of Moslem interests.

Lady Hardinge will visit the Loretto Convent, Simla on Friday, and will attend an entertainment at the Jesus Marie Convent, Simla, on Thursday, September 24.

Intimation has been received by the Superintendent-in-charge of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, that messages for France are liable to much delay owing to the interruption of the French wires.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary dated August 22, issued on Wednesday morning, notifies that the Hon'ble Sir Charles Stuart Bayley on the afternoon of Wednesday assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam from the Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Hare.

Another Army airship, the "Delta," larger than the "Gamma," has been built at the Government factory at Farnborough, and her trial flights are expected to take place shortly.

Mr. Thomas Southwell, A. R. C. Sc., (London) F.L.S., F.Z.S., Scientific Adviser and Inspector of Pearl Banks, to the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fisheries, Ltd., has accepted an offer made to him by the India Office of the appointment of Deputy Director of Fisheries, Bengal. It is not yet decided says the *Ceylon Observer*, when Mr. Southwell will relinquish his present appointment under the Pearl Fishery Co. for which he has done much research work.

Commander Schwann and Lieutenant Boothby, who are attached to the naval airship tender "Hermione," at Barrow, conducted trials with a hydroplane in Cavendish Dock on the 2nd instant. The machine, a Roe bip'ane, is fixed on two floats, which are made of aluminium, Commander Schwann was the first to make an essay, and after some difficulty in starting, he got away. Owing, however, to not having speed enough he was unable to turn, and had to stop his engine, a steam pinnace going to his assistance. On the hydroplane being brought back to the launching wharf and shed, Lieutenant Boothby took his seat and was soon away. It was a very successful trip. The trials will continue daily.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Moroccan Negotiations.

BERLIN, August 4.

In the continued absence of definite information all sorts of conflicting rumours with regard to the Franco-German negotiations are once more current here. The most interesting of these is put into circulation by the "National Zeitung," which, as the official organ of a large and staunchly monarchical party, is conducted with a certain sense of responsibility, and presumably would not make itself the channel for the dissemination of news of such a character unless some substantial reason existed for believing in its truth. As will be seen, the statements made by this journal contains the unmistakable implication that, contrary to the repeated semi-official asseverations of the last few days, a difference of opinion has actually revealed itself between the Emperor, on the one hand, and his Chancellor and Foreign Secretary, on the other, with regard to the handling of the Morocco question, and that the immediate consequence may be a Ministerial crisis in this country.

The announcement of the "National Zeitung" is as follows: "From a diplomatic source we have received confirmation that, as a matter of fact, very deplorable stagnation is observable in the negotiations as to the Morocco compensations. It is, however, added that the Secretary of State, Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter, who, moreover, enjoys the full confidence and support of the Imperial Chancellor, is not disposed in this hour, which is so momentous for Germany, to retreat from the path which has been once entered upon, and pronounced to be the right one. Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter would rather sacrifice his own person than the great national interests for which he is now contending. It is hoped that in this grave conjuncture no differences of opinion will arise among the personalities responsible for the direction of the Empire's policy. The rumour current in diplomatic and financial circles that the Emperor William has, over the head of Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter, given certain assurances to M. Jules Cambon which place obstacles in the way of the further conduct of the negotiations by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is described to us as an absurd invention."

DIPLOMATIC LANGUAGE.

For the benefit of those unskilled in the interpretation of diplomatic language, it may be suggested that the denial of the assurances said to have been given by the Emperor has probably been introduced here, not for its own sake, but for that of the report which it appears to refute. As a matter of course, the "National Zeitung" story will be contradicted by those "inspired" writers, who, ever since Sunday, have been busy affirming the complete agreement between the Morocco policy of the Emperor William and that of his Ministers. Without, however, in any way undertaking a guarantee for the authenticity of the paper's information one may utter a reminder that the Press Bureau of the Foreign Office is a diplomatic instrument maintained to promote the ends of the German Government, and not to carry on a quixotic compaign in the interests of historical accuracy.

As a set-off to the announcement of the "National Zeitung," we have the following from the "Tageblatt:" "According to our information, the negotiations had, it is true, reached a deadlock at the end of last week as both the German and the French Governments maintained their ground, and an understanding did not seem possible on the basis hitherto employed. Since Monday, however, the negotiations have been moving on a changed basis, and the foundation on the business discussion has been shifted."

From this the "Tageblatt" infers that the cancelling by the Chancellor of his order for rooms in the Hotel Germania at Gastein may imply, not that the negotiations have reached a more difficult phase, but that "the end of them no longer seems distant, and that he wishes to wait here for this solution."

GERMANY'S SURPLUS POPULATION.

General Liebert, ex-Governor of German East Africa, chairman of what might be called the Imperial Society for Conspicuously Failing to Check the Spread of Socialism, and addressee of Prince von Bulow's famous electioneering manifesto, plainly and frankly tells the French in the columns of the "Post" that, unless they agree to share up Morocco with their Eastern neighbour, they will, before many years are over, be swept away but the Teutonic deluge, which is no longer capable of being pent up within its native home. What Germany wants, needs, and must have, he declares, is colonial territories within the temperate zone, whither she may dischage the surplus of her teeming population. This he says, synchronously with the recording of the interesting fact, that no fewer than a million foreign artisans are at present earning their bread in Germany.

In the 'Tag' General Keim, once the unresting autocrat of the Navy League, professes to take a rather lugubrious view of the situation as modified by the British attitude, and points the moral of more ships. Whatever its other issues may be, the present difficulty will assuredly give a great impetus to the agitation for a stronger fleet, especially as the finances of the Empire are beginning to look up again, and there seems a possibility of additional ironclads being paid for out of revenue in the not very distant future.

POLISH CAUSE CELEBRE.

A somewhat remarkable development has occurred in the long legal fight which has been going on for over ten years in the German courts, as to the birth of the little Count Joseph Kwilecki and his right to succeed to the Kwilecki family estates in Poland. On May 14, the Supreme Court of the empire at Leipzig overruled the previous judgment of the Posen court, given on December 20, 1909, upholding the appeal of Count Victor Kwilecki, the rival claimant, and declaring that Joseph was not the son of Count Ignatz and Countess Isabella Kwilecki, but the son of Cecilia Mayer, the widow of a railway navvy. In spite of the Supreme Court's overruling, Frau Mayer has brought another action demanding that Joseph be given into her custody as her son. This action is inspired and financed by Count Victor. Now, however, Count Victor's own son, Count Dobieslaw Kwilecki, has given notice to the court that he resigns any claim which he might have as his father's heir on the Kwilecki estates, his reason being that he is unmarried, and therefore has no heir, and is tired of constant litigation. His action, however, is only in regard to his own claim, and in the event of his marriage will not debar his children from carrying the suit further.

ALL-NIGHT SWIMMING BATHS.

Berlin, the city which never sleeps, has long since outdistanced all its European rivals as a city of night life. In addition to its all-night cafes, daybreak restaurants, and theatres which only open their doors at midnight, Berlin has now a magnificent bathing establishment which is open every hour in the twenty-four. The newly built "Admirals-Bad" in the Friedrichstrasse, which has just been opened, is one of the finest bathing establishments in all Germany. Its swimming baths, both ladies' and men's, are resplendent in the finest majolica marble and bevelled glass, while the Roman and Turkish baths are more than Oriental in their luxury. A small army of masseurs and attendants is constantly on duty, and the great doors of the establishment are never closed. Attached to the baths is a large and up-to-date restaurant, where Berlin night revellers, after enjoying a swim at three o'clock in the morning, may be seen eating an early breakfast in their bathing dress.

THE KAISER.

Before leaving Altengrabow yesterday the Emperor distributed a number of honours among his guests and the officers engaged in the manœuvres. General Sir John French received a portrait of his Majesty, and Lord Brooke the Third Class of the Order of the Red Eagle. To-day the Sovereign is shooting on the estates of Prince Solms-Baruth, at Klithdorf, and this evening he will leave for Wilhelmshoche, near Cassel, where, as usual, he will spend a few weeks of the late summer. During his sojourn there he is expected to attend the unveiling of the memorial to King Edward in the church at Hamburg, and will, it is said, seize the opportunity of speaking a few words of tribute to the late British Sovereign.

HEAT IN BERLIN.

Though there has been a slight amelioration in the temperature of Berlin, there has been an increase in the number of deaths and accidents caused by the heat wave. In consequence of the duration of the heat, there have been 22 heat strokes in Berlin, of which four have been fatal. There have been 23 deaths in Saxony in the last 24 hours, and from 50 to 70 in the Rhineland in the last three days. The Grand Ducal Government of Hesse has ordered the public offices to be closed in the afternoon as long as the heat wave lasts. The official weather prediction is hotter. Forest and moor fires are of daily occurrence in all parts of Germany.

AMUSING RED TAPE.

An amusing instance of German red tape is recorded in the "Frankfurter Zeitung." A few days ago a little boy amused himself by tearing up four ten-pfennig (penny) stamps, and the father asked at the post office whether he could have them exchanged. The official there said that only stamps to the value of at least one mark (100 pfennig) could be exchanged, and suggested that the man should wait until more stamps were destroyed. Instead of doing this the father purchased six more stamps, and after tearing them, handed the lot to the official, who gravely exchanged them for ten new ones.

MEASURES FOR RELIEF OF CATTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The frequency of cattle disease, export of cattle and decline in the number of cattle breeders had already rendered it very difficult to fill up the void that had been created in the bovine wealth of the country by the great famine of 1900-1901. The new generation of cattle, born soon after or during the lingering disappearance of that calamity, never possessed the physique and stamina of their parents of the era of prosperity. And now, thanks to the scarcity of fodder, the impending famine in Gujarat is creating a situation fraught with the gravest danger to one of the greatest mainstays of the nation.

I do not propose to waste your columns by dwelling at any length upon the value of cattle to Indian agriculture. The fact that shortage of cattle leads directly to the shortage of agricultural outturn is also admitted by the Government and the people alike. The important question now is how cattle may be helped to pass through the ordeal that is at present facing them. The prominent factor in their upkeep is a plentiful supply of fodder. Reports are being published in the papers complaining of the scarcity of fodder or its high prices. There is some truth in both the complaints. The high prices are no doubt due to the withholding of rains, but in one measure they are also due to the hurried steps that are being taken to collect the requisite supply of fodder to meet the immnense demand that is anticipated to arise at the Delhi durbar. Any material modification in the programme of that function, both as regards the military item and the suites accompanying the native princes, which tends to set free a certain amount of fodder, will be felt and received as an incalculable boon by the unfortunate ryot who will otherwise have to see his favourite cattle, so essential to his existence, perish before his eyes. We read in the papers of certain farsighted native princes, having forbidden the export of grass from their states as to reserve a supply for their own cattle. But apparantly subjects of the British Government are free to negotiate for a supply to these and other states. This is an inequitable arrangement and Government should at once forbid the export of hay from the British territory to native states until the months of, say, October or November have passed, when Government fodder is expected to be ready for distribution. Thirdly, Government may instruct their officers to impress upon the people the value of migration and direct their attention to those parts of the country where owing to good rains, existence of canals or good wells or the flowing of perennial water courses, there is likely to be a good supply of fodder. Not stopping there, Government may also arrange with the Railway Companies concerned to provide facilities for transport, and create a department in the favoured country of resort to look after the strangers. Fourthly, the various district officers of places, where the pinch of scarcity is or will be soon felt, may be asked to stir up the mahajans into activity and impress upon them their sacred duty to provide food and shelter for poor dumb creatures. Government are doing all in their power to mitigate the suffering, of cattle. There is still a good supply of fodder in the Thana district, where the rains have been a little more propitious ; and if Government adopt the suggestions made above, it is certain that much good will result. Finally, this is the best time for Government to make a declaration of whatever modification for the current year they may contemplate in regard to their land revenue policy. Dispirited agriculturists are sure to merge with the ranks of either beggers or thieves, and any extension of this evil will spell partial depopulation and in some cases complete effacement of existing villages, an evil to be arrested at all costs. The declaration of the beneficent intentions of the Government at this juncture, on the other hand, will put heart into the ryot, legitimately feeling downhearted under present conditions, and the value of this new spirit cannot be set down in words.—Yours, etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

August 23.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The water supply for the circle of Girgaum opens in the evening at 4-45 and it keeps running till 7-30 p. m. The authorities should take into consideration the fact that 99 per cent. of the residents of Girgaum are clerks and as a rule leave their offices between 6 and 7. By the time they arrive home, the water has stopped running and thereby they are put to much inconvenience.

Medical Science proves that, to live a long and healthy life, it is absolutely necessary to wash the body before going to bed.

It is not always possible to have water waiting, in chatties to suffice for four to five persons' ablutions. And the inhabitants of Girgaum are put to many other inconveniences by the stopping of the water supply at such an early hour.

It is a well known fact that the majority of the Bombay population live in houses having no water tanks.

Again I have noticed, "only in Bombay," if any repairs are to be carried out in certain sections, the authorities do not notify the public that the supply will be stopped between certain hours, whereas the management of the Karachi Municipality is far superior in this respect.

With these few remarks I beg to draw the attention of the authorities to this fact and trust early steps will be taken to prolong the water supply at least till 9 p. m.—Yours, etc.,

C. F. L.

Girgaum, August 23.

MOSQUITOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the mosquito question is to the fore at present, I should be glad if any of your readers would kindly enlighten me on the following points with regard to these pests :

(a) It is understood that the mosquito is from 8 to 10 days in the larval stage before it emerges as a full-grown mosquito and leaves the water, but I would like to know if it is necessary for all kinds of mosquitoes to breed in water ?

(b.) If the mosquito can breed in tidal creek, marshes or mangrove swamps.

(c.) The length of the life of a mosquito.

(d.) Whether the mosquito can fly more than 200 yards from its breeding grounds. (This question is important in tracing the breeding grounds.)

(e.) If a mosquito dies after laying its eggs at once.—Yours, etc.

"Z."

August 22.

"A very interesting paying step," writes Mr. Henniker Heaton in the "Nineteenth Century and After" for August, "would be to introduce without delay penny postage to and from Japan. The cost would not exceed £5,000 for the first year. We have already penny postage all round the world excepting to Japan. We have penny postage to Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, India, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China (but not Japan), *en route* to Vancouver, Canada, and San Francisco, United States, thence to Australia, New Zealand, and home via Africa. I earnestly commend this proposal of penny postage to Japan though I have strong reasons for believing that the present sagacious Postmaster-General will not leave office without establishing universal penny postage."

THE BRITISH STRIKES.

VIGOROUS DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Seething Disorder in Valley of Monmouth.

SETTLEMENT OF N. E. RAILWAY DISPUTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith, in a scarcely audible voice, moved that Parliament should adjourn until October 24.

The Prime Minister declared that the thanks of the nation were due to all who had contributed to peace (cheers), adding that the fewer words he said about the past the better.

He announced the names of the Commission of Enquiry, which were as follows;—Chairman, Sir David Harrell, P. C.; representatives of the employers, Sir Thomas Ellis, Secretary of the Mineowners' Association, and Sir Charles Beale, Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University; representatives of the men, Mr. John Burnett, labour correspondent of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

Mr. Winston Churchill said he was hopeful of a settlement at Liverpool, but declared that he had no intention of relaxing the military and police precautions until order had been restored.

In reply to numbers of questions, Mr. Churchill explained that the officers commanding the troops were given discretionary powers and would continue to enjoy them—(cheers and labour cries of "Martial-law".)

Mr. Buxton announced that a deputation had gone to York in view of the settlement of the North-Eastern Railway dispute.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald commended the settlement and praised the temper of the employers and the men. He said that if the same good relations prevailed in future, then the last had been heard of railway strikes in our generation. The Home Office, however, had played a most diabolical part in this unrest. Its bulletins had given offence, had hampered the negotiations and made the men more inclined to fight than to settle the dispute. Also, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald deprecated the reckless military display.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that if there was any complaint it was that the Government had not taken effective measures earlier. The Opposition would heartily support any measure against the brutal intimidation directed against non-strikers.

Mr. Churchill's Defence.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, vigorously defended the Government's policy. If the strike had proceeded as the organisers intended it to proceed, it would have led to a total lack of employment, starvation and a catastrophe unparalleled in history. The emergency had justified the measures taken, which were absolutely constitutional.

Mr. Churchill maintained that the duty of the Government was to exert its whole force to protect the food supply, and said he was convinced that it would be supported therein by the good sense of the mass of the people.

It was true that some persons had been killed, but the Government measures had averted an incalculable number of tragedies.

Mr. Barnes declared himself most disappointed with the settlement. Nevertheless, the men would give the Commission of Enquiry a good chance, but it must deal with the recognition of unions and secure better conditions for the men. If not, there would be another strike and he would do everything in his power to assist it.

The House of Commons subsequently rejected by 93 votes to 18, an amendment by Mr. Keir Hardie to adjourn until the 29th inst., and adopted Mr. Asquith's proposal to adjourn until October 24th.

Mr. Keir Hardie made a violent onslaught on the Government for having employed troops in the recent strike scenes.

Mr. Lloyd George, responding for the Government, indignantly repudiated the charges that the Government had sided with the capitalists, and said that Mr. Keir Hardie's attack was contemptible.

MANCHESTER, AUGUST 22.

The carters' dispute has been settled, and the men will resume work immediately.

The Railway Commission.

The terms of reference of the Railway Commission are to investigate the working of the Conciliation Scheme of 1907, and to report what changes, if any, are desirable with a view to the prompt and satisfactory settlement of differences.

There was renewed rioting last night in the Monmouthshire valleys. Practically the whole of the upper portion of the western valleys is a seething mass of disorder. The military have been called out in several places.

The dispute on the North-Eastern Railway has been settled. The leaders advise the men to resume work immediately.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

There are still 35,000 dockers, carters and other transport workers idle in Liverpool, but negotiations for a definite settlement are making most promising progress.

The railway men have forwarded a strong protest to Mr. Asquith against the inclusion of Sir Charles Beale on the Commission of Enquiry, on the ground that he acts as solicitor for the Midland Railway. They consider that the appointment will seriously tend to prejudice the impartiality of the tribunal.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Germany and British Proposals.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The *Standard* says that diplomatic circles believe that the German Government will not assent to the British counter-proposals concerning the Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway, without "compensation," as they would involve the modification of the agreement between the Turkish Government and the Baghdad Railway Company.

[Reuter wired on August 16: The British counter-proposals, concerning the Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway, were handed to Turkey at the end of July. They cover a wide field and deal generally with the questions of railway construction in Asia Minor and British participation in the projected lines. They urge the necessity of the internationalisation of financial arrangements respecting the Gulf section, with participation, but not the preponderant participation, of Britain. Particular emphasis is laid upon the need of guarantees against differentiation to the detriment of British trade in the matter of classification or otherwise. Nothing has been settled regarding the terminus.]

CHOLERA IN TURKEY.

Serious Epidemic at Constantinople.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

A telegram from Constantinople states that yesterday there were 52 cases of cholera with 28 deaths.

FAMOUS PORTRAIT MISSING.

Disappearance from the Louvre.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Leonardo da Vinci's "La Joconde," one of the world's most famous portraits, has disappeared from the Louvre. It is possible that the disappearance is the result of a practical joke.

SUNSTAR SCRATCHED FOR ST. LEGER.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Sunstar was yesterday evening scratched in the St. Leger.

THE PERSIAN REBELLION.

Utter Rout of the Ex-Shah's Forces.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

A Teheran message to the *Times* states that the ex-Shah's forces have been utterly routed at Savad Kuh.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Russian telegrams from Persia report series of reverses to the Government troops.

A *Times* message from Teheran states that ex-Shah is at present in the Savad Kuh. It is stated that he has lost 300 men and two guns. Serious disturbances continue to be reported from Shiraz.

WAR INSURANCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

A few insurances against the risk of war in Europe were taken out at Lloyds, yesterday, including half a crown per cent. for three months on large contracts for shipments of coal from Britain.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Scottish Home Rule Bill, which is supported by Sir Henry Dalziel, the Rt. Hon. R. C. Munro-Ferguson and others, has been published.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Increase Strongly Urged.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The Navy Committee of the French Chamber has presented a report strongly urging the strengthening of the fleet and proposing the building of two improved Dreadnoughts yearly up to 1920 and a large increase in the number of torpedo-boats and submarines. The total cost is estimated at fifty-six millions sterling.

AMERICAN TARIFF REFORM.

Bills Vetoed by Mr. Taft.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The Underwood Cotton Revision Bill, which cuts the present tariffs by 21 per cent. has passed the United States Congress, but has been vetoed by President Taft. Mr. Taft has previously vetoed the so-called "Free List" Bill and the Wool Bill. Congress has thus closed without any traiff revision.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Indians vs. Sussex.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Lancashire defeated Essex at Blackpool, by an innings and 64 runs.

The Indians completed their first innings against Sussex for 138 runs, of which total Mulla scored 54, by brilliant hitting, in twenty minutes.

Sussex replied with 149.

The Indians, who thus require 170 runs to win, had scored 24 for one wicket, when play ceased owing to bad light.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Gloucester has beaten Northants, at Cheltenham, by 79 runs.

CHINESE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Difficulties Adjusted in Canton,

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking states that the opium difficulty in Canton has been adjusted.

The Viceroy has given a written assurance to the British Consul-General that he will conform to the Edict of July 25, which forbids extra tariff or taxation. In return Britain consents to the procedure prohibiting, in terms of Article III of the Opium Agreement, the importation of Indian opium into Manchuria, Shansi and Sze-chuan, to which provinces China hopes immediately to add Pechili.

STRIKES IN LISBON.

Cork Factories Burnt.

LISBON, AUGUST 23.

The cork workers have struck. They burned two factories and hindered attempts to save the buildings. Detachments of cavalry and infantry have been despatched. The lightermen have also struck.

H. H. GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda is guest of the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in Dublin for the Horse Show week.

WORLD'S QUARTER-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP.

SYDNEY, AUGUST 22.

Holway to-day defeated Trembath for the world's quarter-mile flat championship by three yards, in 50 4/5 seconds.

[The Australasian amateur records for the quarter-mile are: W. T. Macpherson and L. B. Webster (N. Z.), 50 2-5 secs.; Nigel Barker (N. S. W.), 48 1-2 secs; W. T. Macpherson (Victoria), 50 1-5 secs; Nigel Barker (Queensland), 50 2-5 secs.

The British Amateur record for the distance was made by W. Halswell at Glasgow in 1908, when he covered the 440 yards in 48 2-5 secs.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The death is announced of Admiral Craigie.

[Admiral Robert William Cragie was born in 1849, his father having also been an Admiral. He entered the Navy in 1863, serving in the Kaffir War of 1877-78 and the Zulu War of 1878 79, when he was mentioned in despatches and gained promotion. For his duties while in command of H. M. S. "Flirt" on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, he was three times thanked by the Foreign Office and again received promotion. In 1887 he received the R. N. College prize for steam and naval architecture and in 1892 the Gold Medal of the Royal United Service Institution. He commanded H. M. S. "Hyacinth" on the China Station and was Senior Naval Officer at Singapore in 1892. In 1897 he commanded the "Camperdown" at Crete and from 1902 to 1905 was Superintendent of the Chatham Dockyard. In 1900 he became a Rear-Admiral and in 1906 an Admiral.]

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT.

German Charged at Plymouth.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 23.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires: "A German, who is described as an Army officer, was charged privately at Plymouth on Saturday, with inciting a local solicitor to commit an offence against the Official Secrets Act. He was remanded."

CALCUTTA EXTRADITION CASE.

Herr Stallman Interviewed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

Herr Rudolph Stallman, who was set at liberty by the High Court on Monday, is leaving Calcutta next week for Darjeeling. To a Press representative he said: "I have been here many days, but I have not seen anything. I am going to stay for the Durbar. Next week, I intend to go to Darjeeling and then to visit Simla, Delhi and other places of interest in India. After the Durbar I think I shall go home. Germany is not my home. I shall probably go to Paris." Herr Stallman is still very pale, but he is progressing favourably. It is not known what the Government propose doing in his case. It is stated that the case has already cost the Government nearly Rs. 40,000, but whether the Government will appeal is not known.

OUTLAWS ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 23.

On Tuesday the 15th instant, a tum-tum was held up on the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Road and both the driver and passenger were being carried off when their cries attracted the attention of some armed villagers and the assailants were compelled to take to flight after inflicting a wound on the passenger. On the following day, the Border Military Armed Police rounded up some outlaws in the hills beyond the Khulboi post. Seventy-five men of the 14th Lancers were promptly sent to their assistance and on their approaching the Border Military Police and some tribesmen charged the outlaws' position and succeeded in capturing them with their rifles. It is believed that the gang were concerned in the kidnapping on the 15th instant. Two were recognised as deserters from the 12th Baluchistan Infantry and another is a well-known outlaw. A man of the Border Military Police was killed and one of the gang was seriously wounded before being captured.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

Lieutenant C. Holland, 166th Battery R. F. A., has been posted to the 26th Battery.

Major F. W. D. Quinton, 81st Battery, has been transferred to the 2nd Battery, in relief of Major H. L. Lithgow who retires.

A NEW play in Bengali entitled "Aha-mari," [illegible]tten by Babu Amarendra Nath Dutt, is [illegible]hibited by the Lieutenant-Governor in [illegible]ncil, Bengal, on the ground that it is of a [illegible]dalous and defamatory nature.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Manœuvres to be Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has accepted the proposal of the Government of India to abandon the grand manœuvres of the Army in India during the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. This decision has been reached after careful consideration of the famine conditions, which are now prevailing throughout the country through which the troops were to have marched into Delhi.

The reports of the Military Divisions show that it would have been quite impossible to march ninetythousand troops under such unfavourable conditions. It has now been decided that only three divisions—namely, the 3rd (Lahore), the 7th (Meerut), and the 8th (Lucknow) Divisions—will concentrate at Delhi for ceremonial purposes and a fresh scheme is being drawn up according to the altered programme. A revised estimate for the military expenditure at Delhi is being drawn up for submission to the India Office.

PAPERS AND POSTPONEMENT OF KING'S VISIT.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 23.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that several newspapers urge the postponement of the Durbar in the event of the failure of the kharif crops in the drought-stricken districts.

FESTIVITIES IN BURMA.

RANGOON, AUGUST 23.

At a meeting held at Mandalay in connection with the Coronation Durbar festivities, it was decided that the treats to school children should take place in one centre and that prizes should be given for the best illuminated houses. It was further decided that the Municipality be asked to contribute a sum of, at least, Rs.3,000 towards the fund and the local Government, a grant of Rs. 2,000.

RANGOON, AUGUST 23.

Mr. Tarleton, Commissioner of Police, Burma, will be accompanied to the Delhi Durbar by three European Sergeants and two Inspectors and thirty native constables of all ranks.

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 23.

Mr. Saunders, Commissioner of Lucknow, yesterday, presided over a meeting of the prominent citizens to arrange for the local celebration of the Coronation Durbar day. He read orders of the Governor-General on the subject and said that Kaiser Bagh Baradari would be the most appropriate place for the local Durbar. He suggested that the Military authorities be asked to participate in the celebration which might include a march through the city. A strong general committee and a school sport committee were appointed and a sum of Rs. 1,600 has been subscribed. Mr. Saunders announced that although the King would be unable to visit Lucknow, His Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept an address from the Municipality to be presented at Delhi.

SEQUEL TO A LAND DISPUTE

Serious Riot Stopped by Chowkidars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

Last Monday morning a serious riot took place at Dhap Dhape near Baruipore, between the followers of two rival landowners, over the possession of a large plot of land. Each party, which consisted of more than a hundred men and was armed with swords, guns, spears and other weapons, appeared on the disputed land and commenced to fight. Babu Kedar Nath Dutta, President of the Panchayat, on getting information, summoned a large number of chowkidars promptly, and, approaching the scene of the occurrence, tried his best to stop the riot. The rioters became infuriated at the sight of the president and chowkidars, and fell upon them in a body belabouring them with lathies.

Ten of the chowkidars were seriously wounded, one of whom is missing. Babu Kedar Nath arrested six of the rioters and sent them up yesterday to the District Magistrate of Alipore. The matter is now under police enquiry.

KOLAR MINE DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 23.

According to an official report published to-day, the total number of deaths which has resulted among the twenty men injured by the overwind in the Tennant's Shaft at the Champion Reef Mine, on the 9th instant, is ten. The others are still under treatment.

An official report has been published giving details of the recent air-blast in the Richard's Shaft.

KALIMPONG MURDER.

Three Hillmen Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

The Darjeeling police have arrested three hillmen as culprits in the Kalimpong murder case in which the whole family of a Nepali tea garden sirdar, was murdered. One of the arrested men is reported to have made a confession.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS COLLAPSES.

Coolies Return to Work.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

The strike of mill-hands numbering about three hundred, attached to the Upper Hooghli Jute Mills, Garden Reach, collapsed yesterday after lasting for a fortnight. The strike is said to have originated through an official of the mill striking a coolie boy. Wiser counsel prevailed yesterday and the strikers resumed their work.

THE FIRE ON S. S. "WHITGIFT,"

Cargo Lost and Ship Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

The fire on s. s. "Whitgift" is still smouldering. The entire cargo is lost and the damage caused to the ship is said to be so extensive that she will have to go to England for repairs after having been attended to at the Khidderpore dry docks. The firemen of the Calcutta Fire Brigade are still in attendance.

MIRS OF HYDERABAD.

An Estate in Dispute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 23.

Mr. Pratt, Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and Mr. Crouch, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind have been occupied in hearing an appeal of the Mirs of Hyderabad (Sind) in a suit instituted by His Highness Mir Abdul Hussein Khan, Talpur, against Mussamat Bibi Sona and His Highness Mir Nur Mahomed Khan, Talpur, to recover the whole of the property left by His Highness Mir Hassanali Khan, Talpur, and valued at thirteen lakhs of rupees. Mr. Norton, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the appellants and Mr. Pugh, Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta, appeared for the respondent, His Highness Mir Abdul Hussein Khan, Talpur, who in his plaint alleged that according to the custom prevailing among the family of the parties, he was entitled to the whole property left by His Highness Mir Hassanali Khan, Talpur, he being a paternal nephew of the deceased in preference to defendant No. 1. Mussamat Bibi Sona, who was a sister of the deceased. The plaintiff claimed alternatively a moiety of the property according to Mahomedan Law applicable to Sunnis, contending that the deceased Mir was a Sunni. Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, then District Judge, afterwards Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, who heard the case from the outset in a very lengthy and elaborate judgment delivered on the 31st of May, held that the deceased Mir was a Shia and the plaintiff would, therefore, be excluded altogether by his sister, but he held that the plaintiff had succeeded in proving that in the family of the Mirs, there is a well-established custom, having force of law, by which the daughters and female paternal relations of the deceased are excluded altogether from inheritance by any male agnate, and he accordingly decided that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed to all the property left by the deceased Mir Hassanali Khan. Against this decision, the defendants appealed to the Judicial Commissioner's court.

Mr. Norton, in opening his case, quoted several decisions in support of his contention that the custom must be shown to be definite and certain.

It is understood that the hearing of the appeal will take more than a fortnight.

MAGISTRATE SUED.

Judge Dismisses Suit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 23.

Mr. Johnstone, District Judge of Meerut, has just decided an interesting civil suit in which one, Khubchand, sued Pundit Ram Prasad Tewari, Deputy Magistrate of Muzaffarnagar, for the recovery of eleven thousand rupees as damages. It appears that the plaintiff was along with others committed to the sessions by the defendant on a charge of dacoity. The Judge in the case acquitted the accused, Khubchand, and made some remarks on the magistrate's want of discretion. The plaintiff then filed a suit for damages, suggesting conspiracy and alleging that the proceedings of the Magistrate were not carried out in good faith and that the defendant, magistrate, had cancelled the plaintiff's bail-bond out of malice with a view to dishonour and disgrace him in the public eye.

The District Judge, in deciding the case, held that the defendant, the Deputy Magistrate, would not be deprived of the protection of Act 18 of 1850, by proof of the fact that he performed the judicial acts complained of as the outcome of a conspiracy, and dismissed the suit with costs.

During the course of his judgment, the Judge said: "The plaintiff's contention in the matter of conspiracy amounts to this, that, whenever a person wishes to sue a judicial officer, all he has to do is to allege conspiracy to deprive the judicial officer of the protection of Act 18 of 1850. He may fail to prove conspiracy and lose his case, with costs given against him, but he will have harassed the judicial officer. On the other hand, if there really is a conspiracy and the victim can establish it, the case is met by a petition to the executive authorities on which, if substantiated, the offender can be punished and the victim is likely to receive compensation."

NEW CONSTITUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Rejoicings at Goa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NOVA GOA, AUGUST 23.

Yesterday was observed as a day of general rejoicing to mark the beginning of the new constitution of the National Assembly at Lisbon. At night, there were illuminations in all public and some particular buildings, and a *marche aux flambeaux* in which the Governor-General, with the officials, sailors and soldiers paraded the town. The Governor-General and Lieut. Pomba made enthusiastic speeches.

MURREE ART EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 23

The first Art Exhibition at Murree will be held on 4th and 5th September.

General Bunburry and Colonel Wilson are the organisers of the Art Exhibition to be held at Murree, under the auspices of the Murree Arts Society. There will be classes for portraits, figure or animal studies, landscapes in oils and water colours, still life in any medium, miniature and black and white work. In Section B, photographs, there will be separate classes for landscapes and portraits. Section C, contains three classes for children.

GREATER LONDON RAILWAY.

The House of Lords Committee on July 28 heard further evidence in support of the Greater London Railway Bill, and at the request of the Committee Lord Ritchie attended and gave some particulars of the dock extension contemplated by the London Port Authority, which the promoters of the Bill allege will require railway facilities such as the Greater London scheme would provide. Lord Ritchie said, it was proposed to make in the neighbourhood of the Albert Dock a new dock which would have an area of about 65 acres and be 700 ft. wide at the eastern end and 500 ft. at the western end, with a depth of 38 ft. The entrance would have a width of 100 ft. and a depth of 45 ft. below high water at the sill. It was also proposed to construct a dry dock which would admit vessels of 750 ft. length. He anticipated that the expenditure would amount to £2,000,000 or £2,500,000. Additional accommodation would be provided for 1,000,000 or 1,250,000 tons of shipping. Work had not begun, nor had tenders been invited. This was only a rough idea of what was proposed. Probably work would begin about a year hence and would take five years to complete. The present accommodation in the Victoria and Albert Docks was for about 2,500,000 tons.

IN DAYS OF OLD.

(FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF AUGUST 24 1825.)

MATCH AGAINST TIME.

A country tatoo (much the worse for wear) known in the Deccan by the name of Little Thistle was matched to run 16 miles within the hour, and performed the distance with ease in 54 minutes 30 seconds, carrying upwards of 12 Stone. The distance was run round the Fort of Ahmednugger, on a hard road, and it was evident to all who witnessed the race, that the Pony could have completed 18 miles within the time for which the match was made; as he appeared by no means distressed, and some time had been occupied in replacing a stirrup leather, which broke in the first mile.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 24TH AUGUST 1825.

No arrivals since our last; and the Monsoon having arrested the progress of our Army to the eastward, nothing but surmise and vague reports have been received from that side of India; yet we are by no means destitute of interesting matters rather above an Indian average, to occupy our columns.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BELGAUM.

"The Monsoon has been so violent here as to flood the whole place and so considerable injury to the Buildings, public and private. Several horses belonging to the House Artillery &c., have been killed, and others are so much injured by the weather, as to induce a fear of the mortality being very considerable."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BARODA, DATED 1st AUGUST.

"The rains for the last fifteen days have been abundant and every thing has so much improved as to give the natives every hope of an abundant harvest. The dispute between the Coyest Purvoes and Bhramins here, has alarmed the Guicwar, it is said, considerably, and the natives fear its consequences will be felt farther than this; some expect the Brahmins at Benares will take up the matter warmly, but this caste of Purvoes is not numerous enough to stand against its powerful adversaries."

From the Cholera Morbus having been heretofore, prevalent in warm climates, it was supposed by many, to be checked in its progress northward by the reduction of temperature; but the idea appears to be erroneous, as recent accounts from Teflis state, this dreadful disorder had made its appearance in that neighbourhood during the spring of 1824, and extended into the province of Schiroan, the town of Salian on the River Keur and the country adjacent, where, notwithstanding the severity of the following winter, many had become victims to its dire effects, and such was the general alarm, that the Russian authorities had taken active measures to ascertain its cause, and, if possible, arrest its farther progress; but how far these efforts had been successful, was not known. The chief of the Medical Department had delivered an opinion, that the disorder was contagious and most probably communicated by merchandize and persons landed at Astrachan. In this belief most of the faculty seemed to concur, but the infection was not considered so certain as that of the plague.

INTER-RACIAL SQUABBLE.

"A dispute which occurred at Baroda near the end of last month, between the Brahmins and a cast of Purbhoos called Coyest, seems to have excited much agitation with the natives there, and no little ill blood among those principally concerned. It appears to be similar to one that existed at Poonah in 1795, when the Brahmins accused the Purbhoos of having made alarming encroachments upon their prerogatives, and which arrived at so great a height as to call for the interference of the Peishwa.—With Europeans, who view a contest arising from the inroads of the privileges of caste with indifference, a dispute of this kind is likely to be misunderstood or undervalued, but to the natives all matters that define their rank in society are to them of vital importance."

"The origin of the present dispute appears to be in a Coyest Purbhoo named Wittoba Devanjee, the minister at Baroda, who being desirous of obtaining the rights of a Brahmin for himself and caste, by underhand means, was, with others, invested with the privilege by a Shastree of note at Poonah, and which on becoming known to the principal Brahmins, induced much ferment among them; the Shastree was disgraced, and a Vakiel sent to Baroda, demanding from the heads of caste three, the expulsion of the intruders from society and the punishment of the Brahmins who supported him. In consequence, an assembly was held at Wittoba's Pargoda in Baroda, the members of which, who were exceedingly numerous, resolved not to break up until satisfaction was obtained; and such was their zeal that they abstained from food for five days, at the end of which time a message was sent to the Sircar demanding that Devanjee should be obliged to abandon the celebration of the Vadockt, and resume his proper habit, which was refused in consequence, it is reported, of Devanjee having bribed Guicawar and his mother with a Lac of Rupees to order the instant dispersion of the assembly, and threaten, in case of refusal to extract them from the place. The Brahmins refused compliance, and stated their determination of starving themselves rather than resign their claims. The ferment then became so great throughout the city that Devanjee was unable to attend the Durbar, fearing injury from the multitude on quitting his house; which becoming known to the Sircar, orders were issued to the head Brahmin to drive the Brahmins from Pagoda, but he was obliged to return, they being firm in their determination of not dispersing. In consequence of this the Guicawar became apprehensive of the disturbance taking a more serious turn, and application was made to the acting resident for advice, who declined interposing, upon the grounds of his not being warranted to interfere with any matters connected with the religion of the natives. A message was then sent to the Devanjee stating the general concern of the Sircar at the proceedings, and its fear of the stigma that would be affixed to the caste should any of the Brahmins die through their perseverance in abstaining from food for a longer period, and recommending his submitting to their terms for the present; but to this a decided refusal was sent, and he expressed a determination of putting an end to his existance by poison. Having expressed this resolution, he closed the doors of his apartment, and no doubt was entertained of his intending to carry into effect, but his family became alarmed and on their threatening to break open the doors he came out, and an assurance from the Guicawar arriving at the moment of his endeavour to settle the matter to his wishes, he was prevailed on to submit quietly to the guidance of his friends. The next day (30th July) an order was issued by the Guicawar for the dismissal of the whole of the Brahmins from Baroda, with a notification of their being at liberty to proceed where they pleased, but on an appeal being made by them to the acting resident, matters were allowed to stand over until a reference could be made to Government, and the affair terminated for the present without violence."

FROM DAMAUN.

The Cholera Murbus has in a great measure subsided, since the following method has been adopted by order of the Governor for arresting its progress. Wood and tar were burned, and gun powder moistened with vinegar, in those parts most afflicted with the disorder. All the trees were cut down, and the ditches, containing stagnant water, filled up. Hospital have also been erected for the sick, to whom every care and attention has been paid.

All waste land have been cultivated with flax at the Governor's expense and no personal exertions have been spared, to encourage the improvement of lands.

The crops at present are at a very flourishing state; and hopes are entertained that the produce will afford a considerable supply for mercantile speculation. It is the intention of the Governor, to make an extensive plantation of coffee and cotton; and there is little doubt but the energy displayed, will ultimately raise the territories of Damaun to a state of opulence from the obscurity in which they have so long been immured.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate for strengthening 5-200 spans of the Hasdeo bridge No. 46 mile 415, 5-10 on the main line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate for remodelling and interlocking the Patna station on the East Indian Railway.

Mr. H. E. G. Penny, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western State Railway, resigns the service of the Government.

BOMBAY EASTERN AVENUE

A Protest Meeting.

A public meeting of the Indian merchants and the ratepayers and residents of the Municipal "B" Ward was held yesterday, at the corner of Chuckla Street and Carnac Road, Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding. There was a very large attendance, among those present being Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Sharafali Mamuji, Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed Devji, Rao Bahadur Vandekar, Dr. D. B. Master, Kaji Mohemedali Murghe, Dr. Gaya, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji, Mr. Rahimtoola Devji and others.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, said that when they reviewed the history of the Improvement Trust's operations, they found that instead of carrying out the original purposes for which it had been founded, that body had hitherto devoted its entire energies to the erection of big, costly buildings and to the building of unnecessarily wide roads. Instances of this might be found in the cases of Princess Street, Sandhurst Road, and Gamdevi, where a large population of the poorer classes had been displaced by the Trust's operations and where large plots of ground were lying vacant. The Trust had about 2,55,000 square yards of such plots lying unsold. This state of things was due in the main to the exhorbitant prices that were demanded for those plots; and in consequence of the plots lying unsold both the public and the Improvement Trust suffered. Another reason of this hesitation on the part of the public to come forward to take up the plots was the stringent bye-laws. He believed that, if the prices were reduced and the bye-laws made less stringent and more suited to the convenience of the class of people that were to reside on those sites, the plots would be more readily taken up than at present. The public would very much like to have these bye laws replaced by new ones on the lines of those of the Municipality. Speaking about the Sandhurst Road to Crawford Market scheme, the Chairman averred there was absolutely no present necessity for such a road. The Trust had as yet taken no steps in connection with the northern section of the projected road, and it was possible that a long time would elapse before plots of ground along that section of the road could be ready for building purposes. And they should therefore await the completion of that part of the scheme, before they decided whether or not there was a necessity for having a wide road in the southern part. He thought that, instead of wasting its energies on a scheme like the present one, the Trust had better concentrate its efforts on the Mahim-Matunga scheme. Some persons had formed a hasty opinion that, if the present scheme were not taken in hand at once, the cost in the future would be quite prohibitive and render its fruition impossible for ever. These people said that the price of buildings continued to rise and would, in a short time, reach too prohibitive figures for the Trust ever to take in hand any such schemes as the present one. It had further been said that the Memon Moholla scheme would have cost 82 lakhs of rupees in 1909, while it was estimated that it would at present cost 96 lakhs of rupees. This rise in the cost of the scheme was attributed to the rise in the price of buildings. But he (the Chairman) asked if that was really the case. If there had been such an enormous rise in the price of buildings as had been suggested, he stood astounded at the phenomenal prosperity of Bombay. But he doubted it. There had undoubtedly been some rise in the prices during the last fifteen years, but there were reasons for it, which were quite different from the plausible ones that had been suggested by some. As regarded the Abdul Rahman Street scheme, the fact was that when it was first mooted, the estimates of the prices of the buildings in that street were based on the Municipal assessments, which were then very low. The Trust drew Mr. Harvey's attention to this fact and that popular Municipal Commissioner at once took the matter in hand and the result was a remarkable rise in the valuation of buildings based on the receipts of the rents. This was the more probable reason of the rise than the one suggested by the supporters of the present scheme. This state of affairs was also due in some measure to the long delay that occurred in the erection of buildings after the old ones had been demolished. He thought that, if a north to south road like the one proposed was built some years later, it would cost much less. The Trust had, at present, about four lakhs of square yards of ground lying unsold and some more at Dadar and Matunga. Besides this Government proposed reclaiming the sea near Colaba. When this was done there would be quite sufficient ground available for building purposes, with the natural result that rents would be reduced in other quarters of the city, and the valuation of buildings would go down. Thus the cost of a road would be naturally much lower then than at present. The Chairman then said that there was no necessity whatever for the proposed road and none was likely to arise for some time to come. He asked if the Trust had made any arrangement for housing the large population that would be displaced by the present scheme. The people so displaced would add to the overcrowding in the city elsewhere and lead to an increase of the insanitary conditions. He appealed to the Trust at least to defer the execution of the present scheme, which scheme, he said, was detrimental to the best interests of the city. (Loud applause).

THE PETITION.

The following are extracts from the petition which, it was proposed to send to H. E. the Governor-in-Council, the Improvement Trust, and the Bombay Corporation;

"The Scheme is uncalled for and useless, is "ultra vires," is beyond the Board's financial resources, will delay improvement schemes admittedly of vital value to the welfare of the City, by reviving the pernicious policy of promoting ambitious schemes, will compel the abandonment of building chawls for the poor, will prove suicidal in its ultimate effect upon the cost of fresh schemes, and above all, it will be disastrous to trade and industry involving many a family in utter ruin. In the opinion of your petitioners costly schemes of this character ought not to be taken in hand unless a distinct popular wish has been universally expressed. It is an absolute fact that the permanent native population of Bombay has never demanded it. Had it been taken in hand in response to a general popular wish there might have been a justification for it. In its absence your petitioners regret to have to state that it is utterly uncalled for. It is calculated to cost Rs. 175 lakhs and entail a loss of Rs. 106 lakhs. This vast sum will be wasted in disorganizing trade, dishousing people, intensifying insanitation, and causing damage to the commercial communities and individuals established within and in the vicinity of the affected area, without conferring any commensurate benefits upon the city. But it is asserted that it will accelerate the development of the Northern suburbs by rendering them more accessible thereby stimulating migration. The narrowness of Abdul Rehman Street has not retarded suburban development. The most magnificent avenue will not promote migration. This is not a case of no access. There is ample access by Abdul Rehman Street and Kalbadevi Street. It is true that vehicular traffic is somewhat slow through Abdul Rehman street, but the loss of time is a negligible factor. No one can seriously contend that five minutes constitute a noteworthy objection. But even this loss could be reduced by improved police regulation and the removal of obstructions. Carts laden with cotton bales traverse the road causing congestion, but as the Cotton Green will be removed to Tank Bunder in a couple of years, one principal source of congestion will be removed, giving considerable relief to other traffic; better still, by running the tram-line to Floral Fountain, via Esplanade Road from Money School. There is no guarantee that the Tramway Company will lay new lines along the new route. It cannot be reasonably asked to do so without a substantial increase in passenger traffic. Such increase cannot be anticipated in the future. But assuming the Company is willing to lay new lines, they will, with reason, demand that the minimum fare be raised to As. 2 at least. A charge of As. 4 per diem would be too expensive for the majority of the suburban population. Indeed, the Board themselves do not really believe in the coming exodus they proclaim. This is revealed by the shelving of the Dharavi-Mahim scheme and the practical suspension of schemes V and VI. The Board deliberately decided that the expenditure on schemes V and VI shall not reach its maximum for 20 years. They have notified and acquired land but done nothing by way of preparing it for build ing. Any profession, therefore, that the scheme will stimulate suburban development, must be received with reservation. The scheme is ultra vires. The Board's powers of framing street schemes are defined in section 30 of the Improvement Trust Act. Under that section, it is incumbent upon the Board to satisfy themselves of the "expediency" of a street for the purpose of providing building sites for "the expansion of the city." But the Board have not expressed themselves as so satisfied. On the contrary the Board's proceedings disclose that they are satisfied that no such scheme is justified by any existing demand for the expansion of the city and that it may well be deferred for a number of years. Indeed the Board candidly confess that they are not at liberty to utilise the recent grant of Government to any other purpose. The Board further misconceive the object and scope of a street scheme. By its very nature a street scheme must be restricted to the making of a street. The limits of the scheme are defined by the length and breadth of the street. The acquisition of property outside the proposed site of the street, is therefore, illegal and unauthorized. But as a matter of fact, under the projected scheme, large areas are to be acquired outside the boundaries of the proposed street for the purpose of being leased or sold as building sites. Thereby the scheme is virtually transformed into a "building site scheme" which is altogether beyond the powers conferred upon the the Board by the Act. Under the circumstances your Petitioners submit that the Board are transgressing the provisions of the Act.

"INSUFFICIENT RESOURCES."

The petition further states that the scheme is beyond the Board's financial resources. The Board's income is all hypotheticated. The scheme is estimated to involve a nett ultimate loss of Rs. 106 lakhs. But the available margin on the 1st April 1909 was only Rs. 16 lakhs according to Mr. Orr's financial forecast. The Board is therefore confessedly unable to embark upon a scheme involving an ultimate loss of Rs. 106 lakhs. But the Board plead that they are bound to do so on account of the generous donation of Government. There is, however, no such liability.

The petition further states that the present scheme delayed improvement schemes admittedly of vital value to the welfare of the city by propounding ambitious schemes, that the construction of chawls for the poor was a dire necessity, that the policy of promulgating schemes in established centres of trade covered with many houses and containing a dense population before developing the cheap suburbs, was suicidal, that the notified scheme spelt disaster to trade and ruin to many families, and it concluded by saying:

"It is utterly impossible to anticipate the economic effects of such ill-advised schemes. The concentration of trades and communities in distinct areas is not accidental, but it is governed by natural laws and social forces that are not sufficiently appreciated or understood. The scheme will assail these laws and forces without knowing whither they tend. One thing is certain. It will destroy trade and render many homeless and tradeless. Your petitioners, therefore, beg to record their most earnest and emphatic remonstrance against the declared project and trust that Government will not accord its sanction for which act of justice they will be highly obliged."

Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji moved the following resolution:—That the meeting approves and adopts the draft memorial to the Government protesting against the Improvement Trust running any street scheme between Crawford Market and Sandhurst Road.

Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji, moving the resolution, said that the City Improvement Trust had been established with a view to making sanitary improvements, but the principle of sanitation had been laid aside and attention given to ambitious schemes that stood little chance of proving really beneficial to the people of this city. The legislature had intended to improve the sanitary condition of the city, but as time went on the Trust lost sight of its original function and, unfortunately for the interest of the people, it became ambitious and launched into several most costly schemes quite overlooking its first duty and, instead of attacking insanitary parts of the city, it diverted its attention to making Bombay beautiful. The wants and real requirements of the poor and middle classes had been set aside and the Trust blandly commenced the enterprise of opening up broad and beautiful roads. If the present scheme be carried out, the effect would be more disastrous than other ventures in other parts of the city under the guidance of the Trust. It was obvious that such enormous schemes would cast a burden on the working classes that they were unable to bear. Should such a scheme be carried into effect, hundreds of people in the locality would be unhoused, and, as the Trust had so far failed to make any suitable provision for the housing of these people, their future it was hard and difficult to foresee. They would probably be driven to other crowded districts to disturb other people and enhance rents all round. The building bye-laws of the Trust were of such a strict and severe nature that it made it almost impossible for the poor, working and middle classes to live in the city. The yearly exodus of the labouring classes had a most disastrous effect on all industries generally. The export trade of Karachi had increased from eleven crores to 22 crores, whereas that of Bombay had nearly remained stagnant and only increased from 54 to 60 crores. He thought that if the City Trust devoted its energy and the money under its control to real sanitation, it would be well employed and as a means to this end he would suggest that Government appointed a commission to consult with the leading members of the large communities that were likely to be affected by the scheme and in the meantime to hold in abeyance any further action on the part of the City Trust, until a proper solution of the proposal was arrived at.

The following further resolutions were carried:—The President be authorized to forward the memoria to H. E. the Governor in Council and a copy of the same to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

A Committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. Haji Usuf and others, was appointed to take all steps in the matter to carry out the object of the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE IMPERIAL MISSION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Imperial Mission, held at the House of Commons, reports were received on the formation of oversea branches. Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, has become hon. president of the New Zealand section of the Mission, and Sir John Findlay president of the Wellington branch. In Australia Sir John Forrest has become president of the West Australian branch, and Mr. Lewis Cohen, the Mayor of Adelaide, has arranged to form the Adelaide branch. Active work is now being undertaken by the Canadian section, of which Mr. G. Tate Blackstock, K. C., is president, with headquarters at Toronto, and arrangements are being made for corresponding secretaries to keep the home section in touch with local information, regarding the various phases of the problems of Imperial Defence, trade, communications, and emigration, where branches have not been established. As regards the home section, it was decided that periodical meetings of members should be held at which addresses should be delivered by prominent men on questions. It was also decided that arrangements should be made for lantern lectures during the coming autumn and winter, and that missionary and propaganda work should be undertaken throughout the country. Communications should be addressed to the secretary. 117 Piccadilly, London, W.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 23.

Yesterday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions, before the Additional Sessions Judge, one Chhedi Chamar, a khitmatghar in the employ of Sergeant Charles Fredrick Endicott of the Middlesex Regiment, stationed at Dum Dum, was charged with having attempted to assault his master's daughter aged about five years.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty under section 354 of the I. P. C. The Judge, accepting the verdict of the jury, sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIA AND THE ABORS.

A Frontier Difficulty.

The chief political interest attaching to the expedition which is shortly to be sent to avenge the murder of Williamson and Gregorson by the Abors, says Mr. Perceval London in the "Daily Telegraph," is that it is an effort on the part of the Indian Government to deal with a state of things which, for many years, has become intolerable on the North-Eastern frontier of India. It is a serious difficulty—and at the same time no mean attraction for less practical men—that the part of Asia in which these operations must be carried on is almost wholly unknown. Indeed, in spite of all our modern geographical activity, the path of the Tsangpo through the Himalayas from the highland of Tibet to the comparatively flat lands of Assam, remains still one of the untrodden districts of the world. The course of the Tsangpo—which, of course, is afterwards known both as the Dihang and the Brahmaputra—is now fairly well known from its source to a point about 180 miles east of Lhasa, as the crow flies. Here it leaves the high plateau of Central Asia, and plunges down through a narrow and probably extremely beautiful gorge that cuts though the barrier of the Himalayas. From this point for about another 180 miles in a S.S.E. direction, our knowledge of this river is dependent almost entirely upon the untested and untrustworthy information to be gleaned from neighbouring tribes. In the lower or southern reaches of this cleft, and along the "terai," between the Brahmaputra and the mountain wall of the Himalayas live to almost unknown communites, called respectively the Abors and the Mishmis. They are of Mongoloid descent, and have developed the exclusiveness of the Celestial to an extreme degree, besides a practical and hornet-like power of driving away intruders. They are almost entirely barbarous, and have luckily almost no fire-arms, being worse off in this respect than even their northern neighbours of Tibet. But they are efficient jungle fighters, and are not without a general organisation and identity of opinion, which takes the place of military strategy and patriotism. They use bows and arrows, javelins, and knives, and are consequently well able to hold their own against any luckless small parties who may endeavour to thread their jungle tracks and mountain paths.

CLAIM TO INDEPENDENCE.

These savages disclaim all allegiance. They deny that they are the vassals either of Tibet or China or Burma or India. So far they have made good their claims, for they assuredly pay no tribute to anyone, and they have been hitherto successful in shutting up their little uncivilised enclave from the knowledge even of the geographer and ethnologist. Encouraged, perhaps, by our inaction, they have of late years developed a certain truculence which is indistinguishable from an insolent challenge. It may seem a ridiculous thing to us that a few thousands of almost naked savages should dare to defy the Indian Government. But in substance this is what has taken place, and the repeated unwillingness of the Indian Government to deal strongly with these pests of the north-eastern frontier has, of course, encouraged their aggression until at last the despatch of an expedition of some size has been rendered necessary.

Now, it must be evident that, in a land where there are no frontiers, and where, indeed, the actual conformation of the ground and the course of the rivers is a mere matter of conjecture, there is ample room for the rivalry of neighbouring States, and the Abors and the Mishmis, consciously or not, have largely enjoyed this ability of playing off one against another. The reader has only to consult a modern map to see that, with the unanimity of timidity—or of knowledge—political geographers have declined the task of delimiting, in even the most hypothetical manner, the areas of Chinese or Indian allegiance in this district. It may roughly be said that China, who has made such strides in this direction in recent years, is anxious to claim every foot of territory that she can, whether in the near past she has exercised any real authority over it or not. This is one of the difficulties of the present situation. Hitherto the Chinese have never dared to try to make their writ run in the country of the Mishmis and the Abors, and no doubt they have been profoundly wise in their discretion. Until the last few years, any attempt to do so would have been unpopular, and probably unsuccessful. But China has now settled down to a policy of south-western expansion, which is none the less effective, because it is half unconscious. She has re-annexed Tibet, and has reduced it to the position of a Chinese province under the heel of a military occupation. She has done more. A Chinese force has, for some time, been restoring obedience in the south-eastern provinces of Tibet, among peoples whom, the Grand Lama himself never dared to claim as his. She has recently concentrated a force on the frontiers of Burma—and, in this connection, we are still waiting for the news that a company of Chinese soldiers who had penetrated into Burmese territory last July in the neighbourhood of Rima have been withdrawn. It will be seen, therefore, that the Chinese are by no means as powerless as they have hitherto been supposed to be in this forgotten nook of the Himalayas. The expedition which the Indian Government is about to send may not impossibly find difficulties of another character to any obstacles that could be opposed to them by the Abors. But that is looking some way ahead.

TWO BARBAROUS CLANS.

This expedition has been sanctioned in order to punish these wayward and irresponsible clans for the wanton murder of two British officials, Williamson and Gregorson, last spring. The full story of this outrage has not yet been ascertained, but it seems clear that Williamson, who was the assistant political officer at Sadiya, an outpost of administration in Assam, on the outfall of the Brahmaputra, was attacked on British territory by the Abors—who, it may be said, have apparently been emboldened by our supineness to claim the whole of the territory between the mountains and the river. They caught the two divisions of Williamson's convoy at a disadvantage and massacred nearly the whole of them. Even the long-suffering kindliness of the Indian Government could not stand this open challenge, and inquiries were at once set on foot as to the best means of punishing these unruly tribes, and a small party of native troops, under, of course, British officers, actually attempted to move up the river for this purpose. But the season was inauspicious, and the operations have had to be deferred until the autumn.

It will not be a campaign in which it seems likely that much military glory will be reaped by anyone. The Abors, who have the defects of their qualities, are not likely to attempt any serious opposition. The officer in command will no doubt be wise in prohibiting any straggling from the line of march, but in other respects the expedition is likely to be rather a procession than a contest. No doubt some of the leading men will be brought in, and fines will be imposed. No doubt also the actual village in which Williamson and Gregorson were murdered will be destroyed as an object-lesson. But there the military needs of the expedition will cease.

THE STORY OF KINTUP.

It is somewhat interesting to realise the geographical possibilities of the march. Apart from the fact that a hitherto unknown tract of Asia will for the first time be opened up—always an interesting thing in itself—the mystery of the cause and the Falls of the Brahmaputra itself may not improbably be solved. Years ago, Kintup, one of the pluckiest of the native spies of the Indian Government, attempted to find his way back from Lhasa to Assam by this unknown route. The story of his wanderings and his sufferings have recently been told in the pages of "The Daily Telegraph." It may, however, be of some interest at this juncture briefly to recall the adventures of this trustworthy and gallant servant of the white man in the East. He and a Tibetan Lama who was in the secret and should not have been there left Lhasa in the end of 1880, with the intention of carrying out this project.

There was an arrangement with Captain Harman, the head of the department, by which logs of wood cut and marked in a certain manner were to be set afloat on the Tsangpo as far down stream as the explorers could reach. Unfortunately the Lama proved a traitor, and Kintup was sold as a slave to a Tibetan official at the town of Tongjuk, on the opposite side of the river from Gyala Jong, shortly below the point where the river finally turns south through the mountains. The plucky little spy, loyal to his bread and salt from first to last, managed to escape in 1882, and attempted to pursue his journey. For many reasons he could neither follow the track himself nor could he set afloat the logs according to the agreement with Captain Harman. He, therefore, returned to Lhasa, and, still undaunted, set out once more to carry out his task. Once again he was unsuccessful, and unfortunately it seems somewhat difficult to trace his exact course. More than once he apparently abandoned the river for a considerable distance, and he was not sufficiently trained in surveying to take the observations necessary for an accurate map. Eventually he returned to India through Lhasa, and thus ended unsuccessfully the only serious attempt that has ever been made to penetrate into this no man's land between Tibet and India.

This is not a part of the world in which anything of historic interest can be discovered. A few ethnological questions may be solved, the last unknown patch of Asia will be surveyed and recorded for ever in the atlas, and there is moreover, a chance of discovering a waterfall such as exists nowhere else on earth. But this valley of the Dihang, as the intermediate channel between the Tsangpo and the Brahamaputra is called, has always been a backwater of progress. Nothing like the temples and palaces of Tibet, or the gorgeously-decorated structures of Burma, is to be found here. The matter is simply one of political necessity, and the Indian Government can be trusted to carry it through adequately. But the insolence and tyranny of the Abors and the Mishmis must be terminated. The figure that the Indian Government has cut in recent years along the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra has been, by no means, dignified, and the time has come when an example must be made of these gadflies. Whether other complications of a more important nature will result from this vindication of our authority is a matter which the future alone can decide. At present it seems only likely that a few months' campaign of an unhealthy, but, from a military point of view, not dangerous, nature, will be sufficient to check the ambitions of the murderers of Williamson, and will fully restore "the peace of the British" within this outlying and forgotten corner of our great Asiatic dependency.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, chairman of the Committee, presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, in which he stated that he had entrusted the work of repairs to the canopy of the Queen's Statue to Messrs. E. Duckett and Co., Marble Merchants, Poona. The repairs consisted of replacing the present broken columns by three triple and two double columns in Pentelikon marble. The estimated cost of the work was Rs. 1,940.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation to sanction the cost.

OBJECTIONABLE WELLS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner who asked that two wells, one at Girgaum Back Road and another at Girgaum Road, should be filled in for reasons given.

The Commissioner gave the following reasons:

"(1) The well at Girgaum Back Road is reported to contain rubbish and kutchra and to be a breeding place for anopheles mosquitoes. The Commissioner of Police informs me that "the well seems to have become a favourite place for people who are tired of life to commit suicide. During the year 1910, five persons committed suicide by drowning themselves in this well, and this year three persons, have committed suicide up-to-date. (2) The well at Girgaum Road is not required for any public purpose and it has been brought to my notice that suicides have also been committed here. There is no tablet on either of the wells and it is not known whether they were a gift to the Municipality from any particular person. The cost of filling in the wells is estimated at Rs. 1,423, and can be met as proposed in the accompanying transfer statement. I now request the sanction of the Corporation, under Section 269 (4) of the Municipal Act to the wells being permanently closed, the sites of which will be retained for Municipal purposes."

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's suggestion and forwarded it to the Corporation for necessary sanction.

THE MARKET PANELS.

The Commissioner had addressed the following letter to the Committee:

"I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Standing Committee that, though the two side panels over the entrance of the Arthur Crawford Market are filled with handsome and elaborate carvings by the late Mr. Lockwood Kipling, the central panel has remained blank up to this day. Sir William Empson, who had a share in the designing of the Market, informed me that it was originally intended to have carving in the central similar to that at the sides, and that a large block of marble was obtained for the purpose. The intention, however, was never carried out and the block of marble has long since disappeared. The recent death of the founder of the market seems to furnish a good opportunity for removing an undoubted blemish in the building, while commemorating the founder's memory in a simple manner. I accordingly asked Mr. Cecil Burns to be good enough to prepare designs for a panel, and I forward herewith those which he has kindly sent to me. The lunette or panel as shown in design A is in a single block of marble, as are the two other panels, and would cost Rs. 3,850. There is not, however, a block of marble of the required size in Bombay, and it would entail long delay, and cost at least Rs. 250 more to procure one. Design B contains a lunette in three pieces. It would cost Rs. 2,775, if prepared with plain "roussoirs" or margins, and Rs. 3,750, if it has the elaborate roussoirs shown in deisgns A. In my opinion the plain design is adequate, simple and dignified, and I would, therefore, recommend that this work should be approved at a cost of Rs. 2,775, to be met out of surplus cash balance."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation, with the recommendation to grant their sanction.

WATER RESERVOIR FOR THE NORTH.

The Commissioner had requested the approval of the Committee and the Corporation to the acquisition of a plot of land on the Golanji Hill, above the Sewree Cemetery, at a cost of Rs. 2,55,129 for a water reservoir to supply water to people living in the northern parts of the city.

In submitting the request the Commissioner wrote as follows:

"I have the honour to state that, as the duplication of the Tansa Main is an inevitable necessity at a comparatively early date and a service reservoir is necessary to serve the north of the island, which cannot be properly or economically supplied from the Malabar Hill or Bhandarwada Reservoirs, it is necessary to find a site for a fresh reservoir to meet the wants of the population north of Jacob's Circle. This population may well amount to 4,00,000 within the next 25 years and this site of the reservoir should cover at least 25,000 square yards, be capable of holding 20 million gallons and be at a height of 200 feet T. H. D. The only place that meets these requirements is Golanji Hill, above Sewri Cemetery. I forward herewith a plan of Golanji Hill and its surroundings, showing in distinctive colours the area of the land required for the Reservoir and the area which will probably have to be acquired on account of severance and the Port Trust quarrying rights."

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's suggestion and forwarded the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation to sanction the expenditure.

KUTCHRA WAGONS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner asking sanction for the construction of ten more kutchra wagons, as considerable inconvenience was experienced owing to the shortage of wagons, there being no reserve stock in case of emergency. In submitting the proposal the Commissioner stated:

"To obviate the present inconvenience it is necessary to build 10 more wagons at a cost of Rs. 30,000 as per accompanying estimates obtained from the Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway. Only 5 of these, however, will be constructed this year at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000, the other five being provided for in the next year's Budget. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 15,000 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose. The estimated cost of each wagon built last year was Rs. 3,465 against the actuals of Rs. 2,685-9-0."

The Committee accorded the necessary sanction and forwarded it to the Corporation.

THE British Cotton Growing Association has been informed by the Foreign Office that an experimental plantation of several thousand acres has been formed in the Sudan as a first step towards the development of Gezvis.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Byculla Ry. Institute vs. Y. M. C. A.

The last fixture but one in the Harwood League was played off on Wednesday evening, on the Cooperage Ground, Bombay, between the Byculla Railway Institute and the Y.M.C.A. The weather was showery and only a small number of spectators turned out to watch the game. Play throughout was of a disconnected nature, the goal-keepers on both sides, however, gave good exhibitions of saving.

After a few moments play, the Y. M. C. A. attacked, but did not succeed in scoring. Then the Byculla team pressed and gave Thompson a chance of showing his prowess in goal, which he did by a succession of creditable saves. Then, for the Y. M. C. A., Maurice put in a sharp run and shot, the goal-keeper saving smartly. However, Cornfield was on the ball and netted it. After a protracted period of uninteresting play, Smith got away with the ball and equalised with a low shot just before half time. Score:—

Y. M. C. A. .... 1 goal.
By. Ry. Institute .... 1 goal.

After the restart, the Y. M. C. A. team almost succeeded in scoring, but the Byculla custodian fisted away in time. Up and down play of an uninteresting character ensued and then a run was made by the Byculla team, Molyneaux putting in a splendid shot which completely baffled Thompson. A rally was made by the Y. M. C. A. forwards, but the Byculla men seemed to have the better of their opponents and the game proceeded without further score until the call of time.

By. Ry. Institute .... 2 goals
Y. M. C. A. .... 1 goal.

The teams were as follows:—

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Thompson; backs, Robinson and Tapsell; half-backs, Phillips, Knight and White, forwards, Willmore, Cornfield, Walton, Maurice and Cooper.

Byculla Institute.—Goal, A. N. Other; backs, Tapper and Gardner; half-backs, Major, Stokes and J. Stokes; forwards, Smith, Henderson, Jackson, Reynolds and Molyneaux.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	14	14	0	0	78	4	28
R. G. A.	14	10	3	1	58	16	21
Bombay Gymkhana	14	7	4	3	41	18	17
Bombay F. C.	13	5	5	3	20	19	13
Byculla Institute	14	4	9	1	9	48	9
Y. M. C. A.	14	4	10	0	19	23	8
Telegraphs	14	3	10	1	7	49	7
B. V. A.	13	2	8	3	3	53	.7

The final match in the Harwood League between the Bombay F. C. and the B. V. A. will be played on the Cooperage on Saturday, and not on Friday as stated on the fixture cards.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 23.

The third match, in the Harris Football Tournament which counts for the Delhi Durbar contest, was played this evening between the Worcestershire Regiment and the Lincolns. Both the sides seemed, to be equally matched as at the close of the play the score was one all. Extra ten minutes were allowed when the Worcesters managed to put another goal to their account, the Lincolns playing two men short as they had been injured in the second half-time. The win was accordingly for the Worcesters by two goals to one.

FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Won by Bengalee Team.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 23.

The final of the Indian Football Association Trades Challenge Cup competition was played this evening, between the Eastern Bengal State Railway team versus the Chandranagore (a notable Bengalee team) resulting in a win for the latter.

The National Sporting Association having failed on account of a prior engagement to put in a representative team had lost by a plucky goal to the Asiatic United Club, which team was easily beaten in the semi-final by the E. B. S. Railway team who met the Chandranagore team in the Final. The play of both the teams was the poorest ever seen in the finals of this competition. For the first ten minutes the Indian team pressed and from off a free kick taken by Bankim Chatterjee they scored the goal of the evening. During the second half time the Railway men played up and pinned their opponents almost within their penalty area, but stubborn defence prevented them from scoring any thing.

Mr. Pooler of the Calcutta Football Club congratulated the winners in a neat little speech on their hard earned victory, they having now the cup after two drawn games, and the medals were then presented to Mr. Satis C. Pal, the captain of the team, amidst deafening cheers.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Competitors at the Bombay Gymkhana's mud sports, last evening, were fortunate in being able to run off their six events between two heavy showers. The ground of course was heavy, but it was possible to hold a successful meeting with only one alteration in the programme. On account of the state of the course the Balloon Stakes were taken out and a tilting at the ring and tent-pegging competition for mixed couples, the lady taking the ring and the man the peg, was substituted. In the first event, jumping, several ladies took part and made a very good show against the men. The results, as will be seen below, were classified in two sections, but the competition was run off and judged as one event, the three ladies, who were placed in their section, coming in order of merit immediately after the winner in the men's section. The other events call for no comment except the scurry, in which G. C. Edwards's Biscuit and Knight-Bruce's Hermes finished a good race with only half a length between them. Knight-Bruce, the second man, however, was disqualified for starting before the fall of the flag, and consequently the second place was awarded to H. Tremearne's Harkaway, which finished about a length and a half behind the other two. Results:—

Jumping—Ladies section, 1, Mrs. Priestley; 2, Mrs. Reynolds; 3, Mrs. McCausland. Men's section, 1, E. G. Pearson; 2, L. Graham.

Lloyd-Lindsay Competition: 1, A. D. Shanks' section (A. D. Shanks, W. Moulton, A. T. Sturrock and R. G. Kennedy).

Tilting the Ring and Tent-pegging: 1, Mrs. McCausland and T. Moore; 2, Mrs. Reynolds and A. E. Reynolds; 3, Mrs. Priestley and H. G. W. Meikle.

Tent-pegging (half-sections, Indian file): 1, T. Moore and R. A. Spence; 2, Knight-Bruce and L. Graham; 3, H. G. W. Meikle and Capt. Wintle.

Whistling Coon Stakes: 1, Mrs. Pearson and E. G. Pearson; 2, Mrs. McCausland and L. Graham; 3, Mrs. Pigott and H. G. W. Meikle.

Open Scurry Handicap: 1, G. C. Thompson's Biscuit, (20 yds), 1; H. Tremearne's Harkaway (10 yds) 2; E. G. Pearson's Buccaneers (scr.) 3.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere!

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 23.

The depression mentioned yesterday passed north-westwards and has given moderate to heavy rain in Central India, East and the United Provinces and light falls in the Central Provinces. General light rainfall has occurred in Lower Burma and north-east India, while in the south of the Peninsula the weather has become almost dry. The principal amounts are:—Tavoy reports two inches; Lashio, three; Cherrapunji, two; Gaya and Cawnpore, three; Allahabad, Lucknow, Bahraich and Agra, one and a half; Bareilly and Dehra Dun, two; Sutna, eight; Nowgong, four; Saugor and Jubbulpore, one and a half,

The forecast shows that the rainfall is likely to extend to Rajputana, the west of Central India, the Central Provinces and possibly the eastern parts of the Punjab.

RAIN IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, August 23.

Further heavy rain fell here yesterday, over an inch and a quarter was registered.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	45·02	47·20	47·38	40·45
Wednesday, 23rd August...	0·26	0·23	0·26	0·39
Total	45·28	47·43	47·64	40·45
Same date last year	59·46	52·74	53·90	46·14

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 28.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill. ...	0·35	40·62	61·31	55·29

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfal past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (22nd)	96·3	86·5	...	0·00
Jask	89·8	79·3	...	0·00
Muskat (22nd)	86·8	81·6	...	0·00
Multan	...	...	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	101·9	82·9	...	8·91
Lahore	104·4	81·2	00·2	3·26
Sirsa	102·8	81·5	...	2·22
Ambala	97·5	78·9	...	8·66
Delhi	98·5	79·8	0·75	6·14
Agra	97·0	76·5	1·29	3·42
Mainpuri	90·3	76·1	0·60	6·18
Jhansi	83·5	73·5	1·20	7·69
Cawnpore	80·7	76·4	3·28	7·67
Allahabad	86·6	74·5	1·26	11·12
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	92·4	77·2	...	2·01
Jaipur	96·2	77·1	0·04	9·17
Kotah	92·6	70·6	...	8·91
Bhuj	90·5	76·5	...	1·62
Dwarka	85·3	77·7	0·03	1·76
Veraval	81·6	76·3	0·17	5·28
Rajkot	82·6	72·5	...	3·50
Bhavnagar Para	93·0	75·5	0·01	4·55
Surat	85·0	76·1	0·05	16·07
Ahmedabad	94·1	74·2	...	7·35
Deesa	85·8	76·9	...	8·05
Neemuch	89·9	74·0	...	9·35
Indore	85·1	71·1	...	10·37
Jubbulpore	77·3	71·8	1·33	26·72
Saugor	77·3	69·6	1·66	23·00
Hoshangabad	82·1	72·4	0·03	16·67
Khandwa	87·7	74·1	...	7·63
Akola	85·2	71·6	...	16·03
Amraoti	82·8	71·8	...	14·63
Nagpur	83·6	74·8	0·12	31·78
Chanda	85·5	74·0	0·05	30·01
Raipur	81·4	72·6	0·12	39·43
Bombay	83·9	77·4	0·39	40·45
Ratnagiri	82·8	71·9	0·92	54·76
Mormugao	83·5	77·2	0·06	61·95
Karwar	81·7	74·5	0·44	63·28
Malegaon	86·9	71·6	...	16·16
Ahmednagar	85·6	69·0	...	14·53
Poona	88·0	69·3	0·19	11·28
Sholapur	86·8	68·1	0·14	12·00
Bijapur	84·2	68·3	...	7·91
Belgaum	74·3	65·5	0·04	29·45
Aurangabad	83·7	69·2	0·07	16·83
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·4	71·7	0·07	20·61
Hyderabad	86·3	70·7	...	15·60
Mangalore	81·8	67·8	0·05	80·37
Calicut	79·3	73·4	...	69·36
Cochin	81·7	71·7	0·27	61·75
Colombo	85·0	74·0	...	9·82
Masulipatam	87·3	76·7	...	2·78
Bellary	92·5	73·3	...	1·47
Cuddapah	96·2	75·6	...	6·32
Madras	91·0	79·5	...	2·57
Bangalore	78·8	63·3	...	9·30
Coimbatore	83·4	67·8	...	10·11
Trichinopoly	89·6	74·3	...	1·70
Negapatam	91·0	72·5	...	3·65

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 23rd August, was 29·752 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd August, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·75" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Multan; the minimum is also above normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general and moderate to heavy rain has fallen; Allahabad has had 1·26," Cawnpore 3·28," Mainpuri 0·60," Agra 1·29" and Jhansi 1·20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air, and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and in defect at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—No telegrams have been received from Sind. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana where humidity is approximately normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval records 0·17" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Neemuch, Deesa and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general and fairly heavy rain has fallen in the north-eastern districts and very light rain in the south-eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 1·33", Saugor 1·66" and Nagpur and Raipur 0·12" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·39", Ratnagiri 0·92" and Karwar 0·44". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0·19" and Sholapur 0·14". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased and been widespread in the United Provinces and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces. Over the rest of the Central Provinces precipitation has been insignificant. In Gujarat and Kathiawar, Veraval is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. There has been a decrease in the area and amount of rainfall in the Peninsula; precipitation has ceased in the Carnatic, Mysore and on the north Madras Coast and been light and local in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan, while in the Konkan rainfall though again nearly general has decreased in amount. An area of low pressure is noticeable in the United Provinces and the present conditions of weather may continue in that region.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces, and local rain in the rest of the central parts of the country, Malabar, east Rajputana and the east Punjab. A few showers may occur in the Deccan, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SUITS FOR THIS SEASON OF SPORTS.

The subject of dress at its flimsiest, says Marf Howarth writing in the "World" on August 1, though the most seasonable one at this grilling moment, is not the topic with which we are now concerned. Yachting and sports suits monopolise our attention. Now, it may well and justifiably be argued that each woman is a law unto herself in all matters connected with holiday raiment. "Apropos," I saw a photograph the other day of a proud woman and her fifty-pound salmon. Was she attired in the regulation costume of the angler as dictated by the cleverest costumiers—in short skirt, waders, brogues a fishing coat, and sou' wester? Not at all. Conventionally apparelled in the tweed suit and wool cap of the moorland matron, she posed before the camera with a smile on her homely countenance that did one good to see. Nevertheless, she would probably have angled far more comfortably in raiment that was the result in the aggregate of the experience of many of her predecessors in the art of fishing, and perhaps might have needed less time in which to play and secure her prize. I had a chat the other day at Redfern's with an acknowledged authority "par excellence" on the subject of raiment for Cowes, and found, as I expected, the changes rung upon serge and ratine, coarse and fine, in white and blue, and blue and white. But I discovered also an amazing success in the amalgamation of cream and ochre ratine, to form a wrap-over coat and admired immensely the clever ways in which all the wrap-over coats were designed, to the ends that the double fulness of material in front should serve its purpose of providing warmth and comfort without sagging and giving its wearer a bulky appearance. There is, in point of fact, for the ponderous, special satisfaction in the wrap-over coat when it is cut and stitched by a really clever tailor, for it does knit the figure together and looks immensely trim and elegant. Dark blue and crimson have been used together for yachting coats, and for many "debutantes" have been made sailor suits like those worn by little girls, with the regulation jumper and collar, and an excessively neat short skirt. The smartest of smart headgear is decidedly the simplest, and Manilla and Panama hats with pliable brims are a favourite choice for this year's great regatta.

FOR MOUNTAINEERING AND SHOOTING.

Gilt buttons are anathema to some people of ultra-fastidious taste, while to others a nautical suit would not be nearly nautical enough without them. A very trim white serge yachting costume of Viennese design, with a perfectly plain hip-length coat, one of the type that displays the skill of the tailor so splendidly, is a tasteful creation. The buttons that adorn the skirt panel are made of blue pearl, and round the Manilla hat is stitched a blue cravat. The Austrians excel in turning out mountaineering suits that are the last word in smartness. I had nearly said audacity, but the word would be ill chosen unless from it were eliminated any suggestion of a link with prudery, for it is quite certain that real climbing and the skirt are absolutely alienated, and to expect ease and an exhibition of prowess when trammelled by a skirt were sheer nonsenses. What the amateur mountaineer does in those countries, where climbing combines an appearance in polite society and the hard work of an ascent, is to order a skirt and coat suit with knickerbockers to match. I have often seen fathers and husbands plodding up mountain paths carrying the skirts of their womenfolk over their arms, the said women tramping onwards in strapped coats and the trimmest of trim knickerbockers, and looking absolutely comfortable, as well as neat and smart. In some cases the skirt is made with a fastening down the centre-front, which enables its wearer to use it as a cape when it is not worn as a skirt. The Norfolk jacket model is the one upon which variations of design are usually made, and it is possible in this connection to revel in numbers of pockets, including large ones upon the basque and a useful little breast-pocket as well. Boots that are worthy of the occasion are an absolute essential for pedestrians and climbers, and puttees have their use, and make the outfit look boy-like and eminently sensible for the purpose to which it is put. The shooting costume has a rather longer jacket than the climbing one, with leather on the shoulders and pocket-flaps, and a cartridge pocket on the breast. The skirt is slit a little at the side and has a stitched hem, and it too may be removed in favour of knickerbockers. A very smart hat of the new sugar-loaf shape, with a federbusch at the back, is composed of plush felt, a fabric that will be pre-eminently fashionable this autumn on the moors.

WHAT AUTOMOBILISM HAS DONE.

Packing for a lengthy holiday at this time of the year is an affair requiring much astute forethought and for that reason many people on their way home from the "cures" to the North, tarry in London and re-pack. All the seasons have to be considered, and those who are going North will be wise to remember that in the nature of things muslins and cambrics cannot be expected to be required much longer. The cheviots and tweeds are sturdy friends of an unchangeable face. Year in, year out, women adhere to the colours most suitable to the water they are about to fish or the moors they will shoot over. But the serges are different, and vary considerably, and this time those of a fine surface, with a plainly defined "rib," are introduced.

WILL AVIATION TOO?

Automobilism is acknowledged to have made a great difference to dress, apart from controlling the fashions that are associated most closely with it. It has made furs a perennial joy—even in torrid August they are worn in the form of elegant scarves and limp muffs—and has revolutionised the hotel dinner toilette, which is now and absolutely "alfresco" affair, chosen simply to meet its wearer's plans. So many people drive out to dinner or after dinner and come in to the meal clad in their motor gear, that a woman who solemnly arrays herself in purple and fine linen looks conspicuously overdressed, and, in fact, "all wrong" Will aviation be responsible for further changes? It has made a new walk, a gliding, skimming movement, infinitely pretty to behold and easy to acquire, with the lissome physique now secured by exercises and supple footgear. And perchance it will be the means of making the bifurcated garment free to mountaineers and sportswomen without any apology being needed, since for the limited accommodation of the aeroplane and the cold of high altitudes it is the most sensible that can be imagined. There are assuredly numbers of ways in which such suits could be made to look comely.

For all kinds of home baking use
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder
packed in tins. Keeps in perfect condition in hot and moist climates.
Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN.

A Grave Condition Readily Remedied.

That great physician, Sir William Broadbent, once declared that "for one child that dies, the constitutions of half-a-dozen are ruined by the same conditions which caused the death of the infant."

These words cannot fail to impress every father and mother, especially when they notice that their children are not making that progress which the little ones ought. Unfortunately, this lack of progress is only too common among the children who are born in India. The result is that their parents are always anxious to send them home to England at the first possible opportunity.

These children always present a typical appearance, with their pale complexions and languid movements, for they exhibit none of that energy or desire to play which should characterise every normal youngster, and they have none of the bright look in the eye, or vigorous, alert mentality, ever seeking for information, which are so characteristic of healthy childhood.

Many of these children, as they grow, either gain in weight very slowly, or do not gain at all. The result is that they get less and less well nourished as the days pass, until they become seriously ill, and fears are entertained lest they may fall into what is commonly called "a decline."

The complaint from which these children suffer is often obscure in its origin, but that it is due to something which interferes with the nutritive function is obvious at the first glance.

HOW TO RESTORE NUTRITION.

Happily, Science has, in recent years, discovered a preparation which has so potent an effect in these cases that it might almost seem as if it worked by magic. It consists of the body-building material of pure milk, chemically combined with glycero-phosphate of sodium, a salt which enters largely into the composition of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

These two highly valuable nutritive substances reinforce each other's action both on the nervous and physical side of the body, while they also bring about a rapid and remarkable improvement in the blood, increasing the number of the red blood corpuscles and their quality in a manner which is little short of extraordinary.

As the result of these varied actions, there is a great stimulative upheaval of all the body's natural functions. The evidence of this is, immediately, seen in many directions. Thus, the digestion rapidly improves, the appetite becomes keen and strong, the powers of assimilation are increased, and very soon the bones which were plainly visible all over the body are hidden by firm muscles and healthy fat, while the eyes brighten, the lips redden, the face becomes rosy, and the child resumes the normal activity of healthy, vigorous mental and physical life, and sleeps well and restfully.

Such children can successfully combat the disabilities inevitable to the Indian climate, and, provided ordinary precautions are taken may remain with their parents without detriment to their health and without the necessity of a separation which is an inevitable source of sorrow to all concerned.

PROOF OF A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

The preparation which works these wonders is Sanatogen. Every doctor knows its remarkable power to bring about the nutritive changes mentioned, for they occur in adults who suffer from the evil effects of malnutrition just as they do in children, and many cases have been reported in the medical journals. From the "Medical Press and Circular" the following remarkable instance, which may be regarded as typical, is quoted: "A girl, aged three, had always been delicate and nervous; could not walk far on account of pain in her knees. Her height was 37 1-2 inches and her weight 32 1-2lbs. Fifteen months before this time it had been 32 lbs. Although no organic or constitutional disease could be found, yet the almost stationary weight was a very suspicious point. The ordinary healthy child of her age should clearly have gained many pounds in the course of these fifteen months. She was ordered Sanatogen, one teaspoonful twice daily, and at once began to put on weight at an average of half a pound weekly. The error of nutrition, in this instance of obscure origin, appears to have been effectually remedied by simple dietetic treatment."

Similar treatment will invariably produce a similar result, so that parents whose little ones are backward in growth or who do not develop with sufficient rapidity have thus a certain, safe, and pleasant method at hand to start their children on the path of vigorous, healthy, normal growth and keep them there. They have only to give Sanatogen and they will see an immediate unfolding of the latent possibilities of body and brain, which cannot fail to gratify their love and pride in the highest degree.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London) Box 216, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

A Record of All-Round Increase.

The growing importance of the Suez Canal, both from a commercial and a military point of view, is made more than ever evident by a parliamentary paper just issued, which gives returns of the traffic of the canal during the years 1908, 1909, and 1910.

The net tonnage for the past year shows an increase of 1,174,371 tons as compared with that of 1909, and an increase of 2,948,615 tons, as compared with that of 1908. The increase in the net tonnage had the effect of increasing the gross receipts, which amounted in 1910 to the highest sum ever reached, namely, 130,436,547 frs., as against 120,642,677 frs. in 1909, and 108,452,235 frs. in 1908.

The number of vessels which passed through the canal was 3,795 in 1908, 4,239 in 1909, and 4,533 in 1910, of which 2,233 in 1908, 2,561 in 1909, and 2,778 in 1910 carried the British flag. The percentage of British vessels and their net tonnage increased in 1910 in comparison with 1909, being 61·3 and 62·9 respectively, as against 60·4 and 62·3 in 1909, and 58·8 and 60·9 in 1908. The percentage of German vessels and their net tonnage was 14 and 15·5 respectively, as compared with 14·2 and 15·5 in 1909, and 15·4 and 16·9 in 1908; while the percentage of net tonnage of the other maritime nations using the canal in 1910 remained practically stationary as compared with the preceding year.

In merchandise carried through the canal there was in 1910 an increase over the year 1909 of 2,500,000 tons, namely, 2,000,000 tons in the traffic northwards and 500,000 tons in the traffic southwards. The greatest rise took place in the oleaginous seed trade, which is increased by 650,000 tons. The wheat trade is increased by nearly 300,000 tons, and the rice trade by 200,000 tons. The trade in soya beans there was only an increase of 7,000 tons, making a total of 450,000 tons, during the past year. Other products which contributed to the increased trade passing through the canal were benzine and manganese, while jute is the only article of importance showing a marked diminution, being nearly 150,000 tons less than in 1909.

The number of troops carried through the canal during last year amounted to 76,854 as against 70,144 in 1909, being an increase of 6,710. There was an increase of 8,966 Turkish, 675 German 170 Austrian, and 80 Russian, against a decrease of 1,168 French, 842 American, 691 British, 331 Dutch, 139 Italian, and 10 Spanish troops as compared with 1909.

The number of civilian passengers amounted to 128,171 in 1910, as against 116,255 in the preceding year, [illegible] while the number of [illegible] pilgrims, emigrants, and convicts was 28,953 in 1910, as compared with 26,722 in 1909, or an increase of 2,231.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, soothing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London.

BY THE WAY.

THE USES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

The man who casts his net into the sea of advertisement occasionally brings up some odd fish. This reflection is made by a correspondent, says the "Westminster Gazette," who sends us two letters he has received in answer to an advertisement. He advertised his Kodak camera for sale. The first reply runs: Dear Sir,—You are offering an Anglo-Nubian goat due on August 8th. Would you kindly give me full particulars and, if suitable, I would at once forward the price to the Editor on deposit, if satisfactory.—Yours truly. The second, while briefer, is even more handsome: Dear Sir,—Please send full particulars of goat for sale. If not too far away I will motor over and buy her.—Yours truly. "Thus," adds the correspondent, "as a result of advertising one learns that there is an Anglo-Nubian variety of goat, and also that there are actually people in the world anxious to buy such a one. There are distinct possibilities that I will get a letter breathlessly offering to buy any young mastodon or icthyosaurus I may happen to have about the house and lawn. But mostly I wonder whether it is a typewriter or a perambulator that the owner of the goat has been asked to supply.

JOURNALISTS IN CANADA.

By something in the nature of an unpremeditated coincidence it happens that the forthcoming Canadian elections will be observed by a larger body of British journalists than can ever have been in the Colony at such a time. By the invitation of the Canadian Government a number of Pressmen gathered, from various parts of the country, are sailing this week to get impressions of the new Canada in a journey across the country. They will run into all the electoral activity and will be able to study American electioneering on the spot. It may be recalled that our own General Election of last year attracted several Colonial journalists to this country. Then the home contest was of great importance to to the daughter nations. It can scarcely be held that the Canadian election will be of a lesser interest to all parties here.

HOW EMIGRANTS ARE OBTAINED.

By the way, one who has been recently in the wilder parts of Scotland, tells a story which illustrates the acuteness of the Canadian Government in seeking for emigrants. There appeared in the Highlands, a Canadian agent who, though born in the Colony, talked to those who came to his meeting in Gaelic. Nothing could have impressed the people more. If a man could learn Gaelic in Canada, they argued, then once on the other side of the Atlantic, the emigrants must find themselves among friends. That agent made many converts of a type that the rural districts of Scotland could ill afford to lose, and many that he would not have been able to convince, had it not been that he spoke the familiar tongue of the people.

CREEVEY AND THE PEERS.

Creevey's explanation of Lord Brougham's indecision about the creation of peers to pass the Reform Bill was almost brutally frank. "Brougham's illness," he writes in February 1832, "seemed to affect his vigour of mind, and made him rather on the jib on shis subject; but now he is himself again, and quite as vigorous as ever in his demand for new peers." Those who have been quoting Lord Brougham on the subject of late have failed to remember the cause to which Creevey attributes any symptom of doubt that was shown. It was Creevey, moreover, who records how Lord Grey "had this very day received letters from six Tory peers expressing their intentions either to vote for the second reading or to stay away, and thanking Lord Grey for not having carried his Bill by a new creation of peers." The ways of men have changed little in eighty years.

"SUMER IS ICUMEN IN."

By order of the London County Council Education Committee, selected songs of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales are to be taught to the children in the schools, and among the English selection is the famous round "Sumer is icumen in." Few English people know what a priceless possession they have in this piece of concerted music. All the evidence points to its composition being the work of an unknown Englishman about the year 1220, and in the British Museum is a manuscript copy, dating from the year 1228, which made by a monk at Reading. It is the first piece of part-music known to have been composed before the middle of the fifteenth century, and it precedes in point of date by at least two centuries any work comparable to it produced on the Continent. At that period England was in the forefront of musical progress, and continued so for several centuries. The claim of England to be the birthplace of musical composition is commonly based on the works of John Dunstable, who was buried in St. Stephen's, Walbrook, near the Mansion House, on Christman Eve, 1453, but "Sumer is icumen in" carries the claim back over 200 years.

SWIMMING RECORDS.

What science may do in athletics is illustrated by the reduction of the time for swimming a mile to 23min. 35 1-2sec., in mail week. Four minutes have been taken off the mile record in eight years, and by eight successive steps. Swimming is one of those ancient sports in which it seems unlikely that the men eft o-day would be physically better than their forefathers. Brains have counted in swimming, however, as in other sports. New methods of progression have been invented. First, there was the single over-arm stroke, then the double over-arm or "trudgeon," which was more powerful, and then the "crawl," in which arms and legs seem to be engaged in a mad fury of splashing water. That last came from America, and with it Mr. Daniells covered a hundred yards in less than fifty-six seconds. We shall she other changes in styles, and he would be a rash man who would predict that new records will not be created almost continously, for we are understanding progression in the water better, and keen minds are working out its problems.

"MAGGOT FARM" AS A SANATORIUM.

Yet another successful treatment of consumption is claimed to have been discovered at Thornton, near Bradford, Yorks. At this place Mr. A. Bryant has a "maggot farm," and was a consumptive when he started in the business. Gradually his health has improved, and he put it down to breathing the gases arising from decaying meat and hatching maggots. In order to try the "cure" still further, a daughter, who was in a sanatoeium, was brought home, and spent the days in the neighbourhood of the breeding-sheds. Here, again, the improvement in her condition was most marked. Attention and interest became aroused locally, and some bad cases have been taken in for treatment. The matter has now been brought before the notice of Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, and the result of an investigation shortly to be made by Dr. Kaye, Medical Officer of the West Riding, is to be reported to him. Mr. Bryant has had plans prepared for providing more suitable accomodation for patients, and these are awaiting the result of the investigations for sanction or otherwise.

"GETTING YOUR OWN BACK."

The following story, which may or may not be true, is told by the "Autocar" respecting a very much police-trapped county: An official of some importance of a railway company (driving in his motor) was stopped by the police for slightly exceeding the limit. The officers apparently were making use of the railway embankment for signalling purposes. The formalities of this introduction finished, the railway man next day called upon the Chief Constable of the county and sent in his card. The reply, however, was to the effect that the C.C. was too busy to give an interview. Now in that county it is stated the railway company is exceedingly courteous to all connected with the police, and the C.C. a few days afterwards was much put out on receiving a communication from the railway stating that his free pass over the line was cancelled! And his prompt visit to headquarters at the railway terminus was rather damped by the greeting that owing to pressure of business, he could not be granted an interview.

ONE FOR THE WEASEL.

Among the animals to be regarded as our aiders and abettors in fighting the rats, "Country Life" says it does not seem that we need have any hesitation in rating the weasel as a valuable fighter on our side. Even the keeper himself, with his natural tendency to do to death any creature that attacks his game (and certainly the weasel is not to be held wholly guiltless of this charge), has become so generally convinced of the weasel's value as a slayer of rats that he often holds his hands, and we do not nearly so often see the carcase of this small but courageous killer nailed on the horn door as we used to see it.

THE TWO SERVICES.

NEW FLAG APPOINTMENT.

Rear-Admiral Christopher Cradock is fortunate in having been given a flag command exactly a year after promotion to his present rank. During this week this officer will hoist his flag as real-admiral in the Atlantic Fleet, and will have the great advantage of being second in command of the only independent war fleet operating between the waters protected by the Home Fleet on the one side and the Mediterranean Fleet on the other, being, as it were, held in least to co-operate at short notice with either of those forces. Rear-Admiral Cradock will also have the satisfaction of being actively associated with a progressive fleet commander in Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, under whose regime the Atlantic Fleet is being maintained at a high standard of efficiency. Since his promotion to flag rank last August, Rear-Admiral Cradock has been through a war course which has further enriched the store of knowledge in almost everything pertaining to the naval service, which is revealed in his authorship of "Whispers from the Fleet."

ABILITY VERSUS INFLUENCE.

The half-yearly promotions are invariably followed by a number of officers who are passed over seeking retirement, but since the mid-summer list was published, retirements in the executive branch have been unusually prolific. These voluntary withdrawals from the active list are in most cases believed to be directly due to the system of promotion, which it is maintained is often governed less by professional ability than by the amount of influence which can be brought to bear in favour of this or that officer. A case in point is that of Lieutenant Reginald C. Owen, who has just been retired "at his own request." Reference to the Navy List shows that this officer has had thirteen years' seniority in his present rank, and since July, 1909, has been senior officer in command of twelve ex-coastal destroyers in the Fourth Flotilla at Portsmouth. Previous to being appointed to this responsible post he had successively commanded the destroyers "Sunfish," "Ribble," "Orwell," "Vixen," "Flying Fish," and "Doon." An officer who has been continuously employed in command of torpedo craft since October, 1904—nearly seven years without any half pay—seems too valuable an asset to be practically forced into retirement in the prime of life owing, as is understood, to the conviction that he has suffered a gross injustice.

AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

What to do with war vessels, especially battleships and cruisers, for which the Admiralty have no further use, is still an unsolved problem, save and except their relegation to the shipbreaker's yard. On purely economic grounds this method of dealing with ineffective ships is, of course, incapable of being defended, and the same argument applies, from a Colonial standpoint, to Lord Brassey's proposal that such vessels, instead of being sold and broken up, should be placed at the disposal of the Colonies for training and defensive purposes. The Canadians are by no means unanimous that they had a bargain in the cruisers "Niobe" and "Rainbow" and as Lord Granard pointed out, in mail week, on behalf of the Government, "the Dominions have to consider whether the purchase and manning of out-of-date ships is the best way of spending the funds at their disposal." It is becoming increasingly evident that the Dominions want nothing short of the best and latest in warships and equipment, and in these circumstances they are not likely to regard second-hand ships as cheap at any price. There appears to be no alternative, therefore, but to pursue the policy of scrapping vessels which no longer possess any effective power, and cannot be employed in a subsidiary capacity.

PROGRESS IN MARINE PROPULSION.

The motor battleship may be in the distance, but the motor-driven merchant ship is with us, and is rapidly gaining ground. There are now quite a goodly number of ocean-going ships driven by internal combustion engines, and very funny they appear without all the top hamper attached to funnels; as the motor-ship is, of course, funnelless. Quite one of the first motor-driven vesssels without funnels, however, was a war vessel, in the form of a torpedo craft, which was built by a British firm, and was for a long time to be met with on the Thames. But from the oil motor we are advancing apace towards the displacement of steam by gas, as the propelling power for marine vessels, for, notwithstanding that little is being heard about the development of the gas engine for marine purposes, yet it is known that great attention is being paid to this side of engineering progress by many of the large shipbuilding firms, and especially those firms, who are generally engaged in building warships of the latest design and largest dimensions. A 9,000-ten motor merchant ship is being turned out by the well-known German firm of shipbuilders, Messrs. Blohm and Voss, but there is no evidence as yet from which side the motor battleship is to appear, which has been promised us by M. Diesel, whose motors, by the way, are being used by Messrs. Blohm and Voss and other builders engaged in producing motor ships for the mercantile marine of their respective countries.

THE CASE OF THE 7TH HUSSARS.

That well-known military correspondent, who writes under the "nom de plume" of "Miles" has been drawing attention to the unfairness of the arrangement which ordains that the 7th Hussars should be sent out to India in October, five years before the proper turn. He points out that there seems to be a tacit admission on the part of the Secretary of State that a mistake has been made, which it is now too late in the day to rectify, but states that it is nearly two years since the injustice was first brought to the notice of Lord Haldane. The injustice appears to have arisen through an effort to bring in a linking system between cavalry regiments, one to be abroad and the other at home—an unsatisfactory system, by the way, to apply to cavalry. The War Office, therefore, linked the 3rd with the 7th Hussars; consequently, when the 3rd come home, the 7th go out—that is next Octobor. There was no particular reason, continues "Miles," to link these regiments together. There is no traditional connection between the two, whereas there happens to be an historical association between the 7th, 10th, and 15th Hussars, from the period when Hussars first appeared in the lists of the British Army, about a century ago.

EXPENSIVE WORKS OF REFERENCE.

In a Blue Book recently issued containing three reports from the Committee of Public Accounts, dealing with the financial year 1909-10, the items include one which states that the Committee were informed that the Official History of the South African War was finished at a total net cost of £34,706 18s. 10d., and of which £27,983 7s. 6d. had been charged to Army votes. There is no gainsaying the fact that the History is a monumental work of reference, but it is probably the most expensive book ever issued, costing, as it has, over £8,000 per volume. It would be interesting to know in what proportion the amount was expended on compilers, printers and publishers. Preparing war histories is evidently a very remunerative job to everybody, but the public who find the money. The History of the Russo-Japanese War, on which £5,703 12s. 10d. has already been spent, is not yet completed.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF SPECIAL RESERVE.

During the autumn manœuvres last year one commanding officer of a battalion of Special Reserves, which had been embodied with the Regular unit, not having any military post allotted to him, followed his men as a civilian all through the operations. It was a curious situation. There was the commanding officer of a battalion with nothing to do but look on at his command as a spectator, whilst his captain and subalterns had an active role allotted to them; if this feature of administration finds a parallel in time of war, it is likely to cause friction and undesirable feeling. It should be looked into before the rush of work, attendant on mobilisation, is at hand. One thing is certain to follow on any attempt at introducing Special Reserve commanding officers into Regular units, when the commands fall vacant in the field by reason of casualties, etc., and that is the bitter resentment of such action by all the seniors of the unit affected. It would, indeed, be the source of disaster, and one cannot bring oneself to believe that such a course is contemplated. How then, may be asked, are the commanding officers of Special Reserve battalions to be fitted in, when hostilities commence?

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is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.
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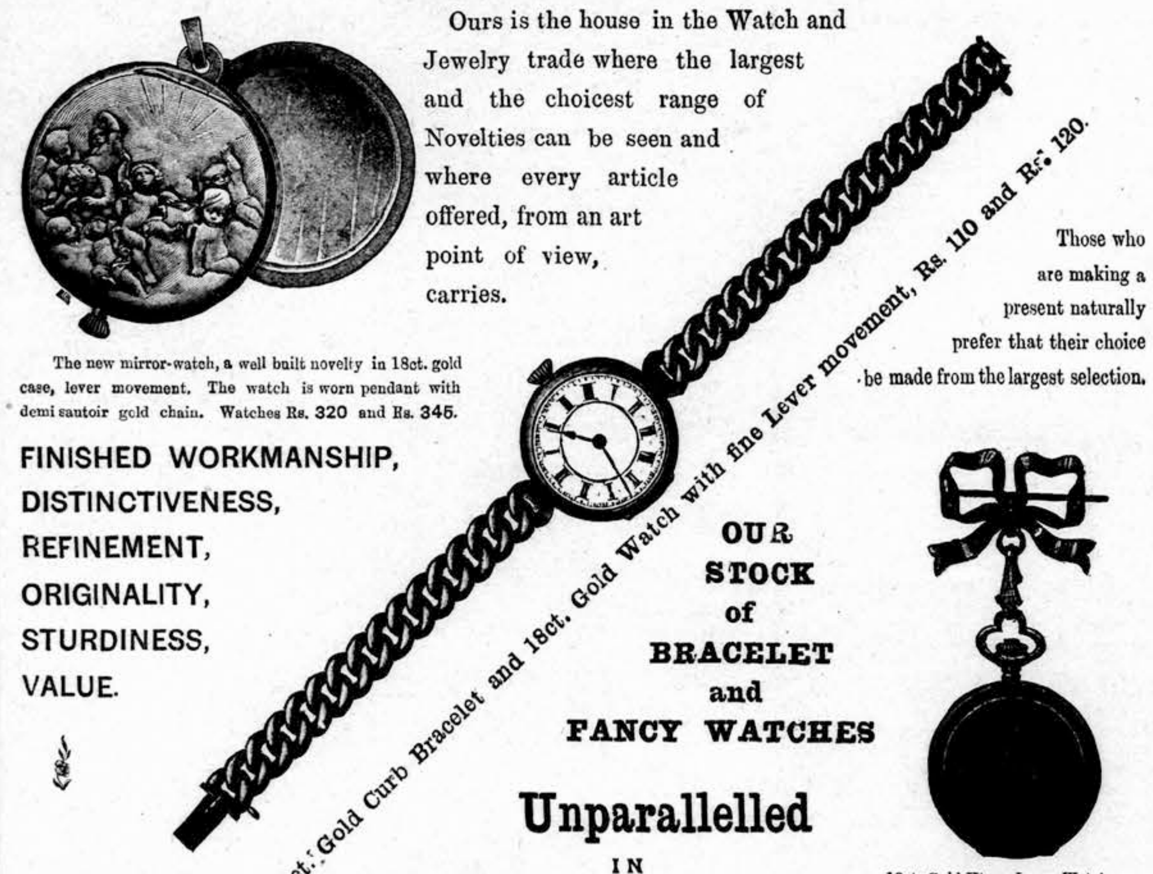

GIFT SUGGESTIONS.
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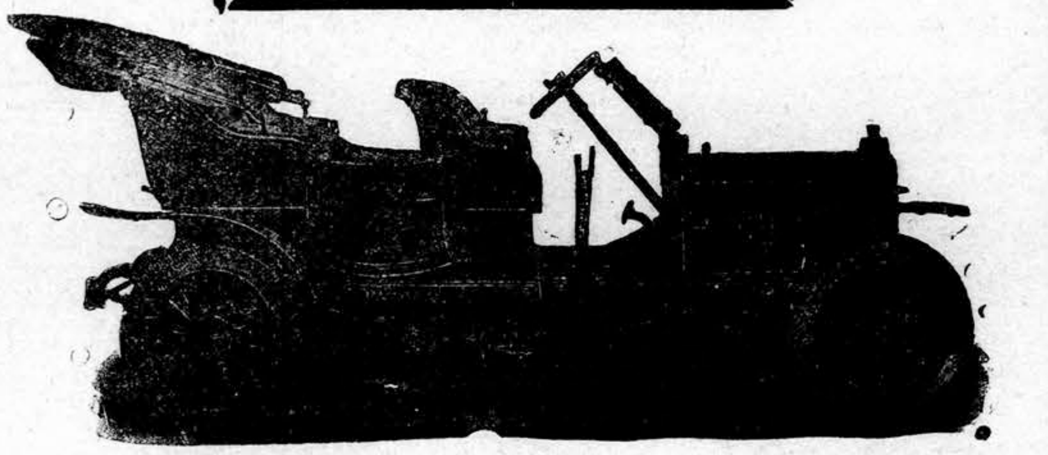

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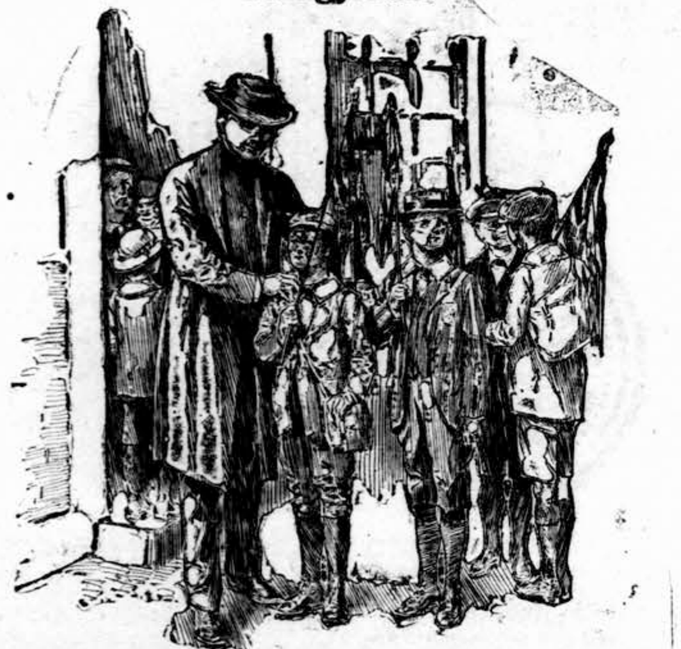

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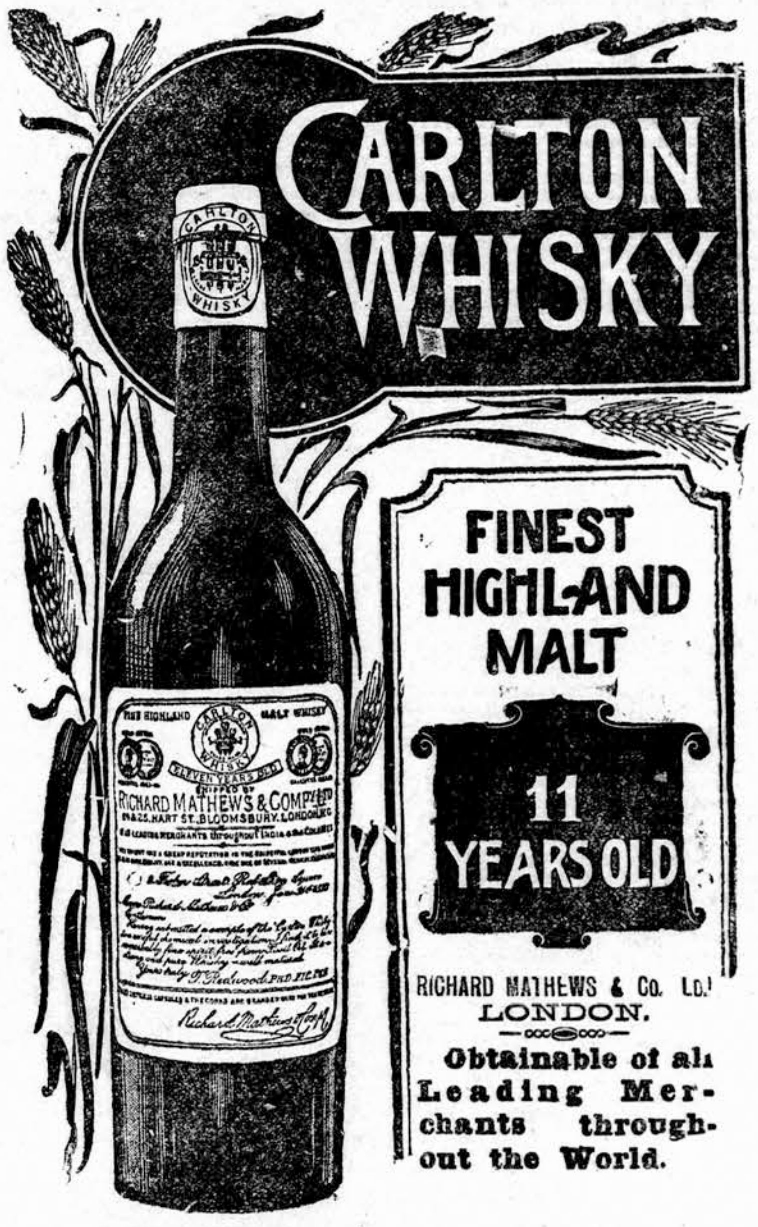

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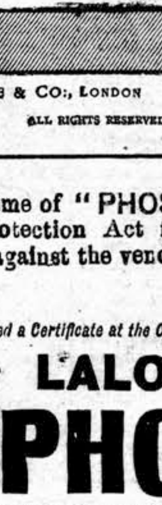

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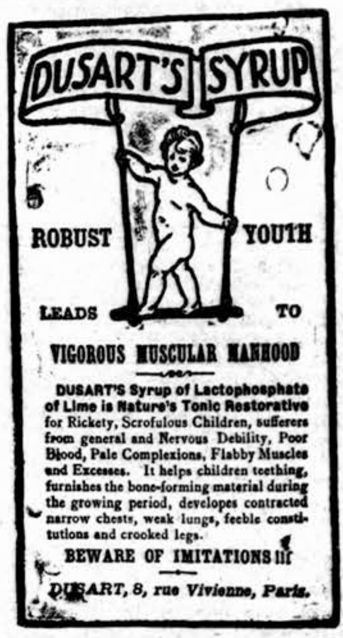

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Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
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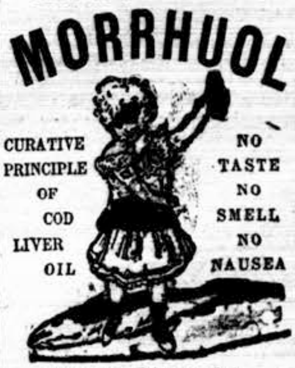

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